THE

Repository

OF

ARTS, LITERATURE, COMMERCE,

Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics,

For SEPTEMBER, 1811.

VOL. VI.

The Thirty-third Number.

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TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We earnestly solicit communications (post paid) from the professors of the arts in general, as well as authors, respecting works which they may have in hand. We conceive that the evident advantage which must accrue to both from the more extensive publicity that will be given to their productions through the medium of the Repository, *needs only to be mentioned, to induce them to favour us with such information, which shall always meet with the most prompt attention.*

We have more than once found it necessary to request authors and publishers to transmit any intelligence intended for insertion in the Repository *on or before the* 18*th day of every month, and are again obliged to repeat this intimation. The non-appearance of several articles of this kind in our present number is occasioned by their having reached us after the department of our miscellany to which they belong was made up.*

The engraving of the Conservatory at Carleton-House, *given in the present number, will be followed by views of other parts of that magnificent mansion, taken expressly for this work by the special permission of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.*

The Blue Devils of Woodstock, *and* The Walk, or Pedigree, *are received. We are duly thankful for the warning which accompanied them, though for our own parts we are under no apprehension whatever respecting* the little methodistical hypocrite. *If, therefore, we decline the insertion of those pieces, we assure the writer it is less from the fear of* exposing ourselves to danger, *than from a concern lest their exhibition in print might spoil the* genteel run which they have in manuscript.

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[library stamp]

——— The suffrage of the wise,
The praise that's worth ambition, is attain'd
By sense alone, and dignity of mind.

ARMSTRONG.

CONVERSATIONS ON THE ARTS.—By JUNINUS.

(Continued from p. 67.)

MISS *K*. There is an anecdote of a celebrated painter, who, for some time, was considered as very defective in his art, but who, as we are told, made interest with a man that was entrusted by Michael Angelo with the keys of the pope's chapel, which he was painting, to be admitted to see this great work. From a glance of light, it is said, he immediately conceived ideal painting, which raised him at once out of the poverty of common nature. If this be true, he probably observed in Michael Angelo's sketches, when the scaffolding of the art, if I may so call it, was about them, the winding, concave flourishes, and long lines, that had not only to do with the parts in particular, but with the whole composition, like a full chorus of music. He saw in a moment, by these flourishing lines, which were then apparent, the trick—the totality—the variegated unity. Having discovered this, he found that he could do the same; throw his figures and every other part on these flourishes, and was immediately enrolled in the list of great painters. This observation, simple as it may seem, is unknown to all inferior painters; because it is so potent, that if they were acquainted with it, they would no longer be inferior. The artist in question probably found, that if he did not like his own scrolls, he might borrow scrolls ready flourished. He found, perhaps, that from

one figure he could make twenty or fifty if he chose, all different to the common eye, though radically and in reality the same. What genius is required if this can be done?

Miss *Eve*. I repeat your words like an echo: what genius is required if this can be done? I can imagine that if I wanted a head of hair harmonious and well arranged like Goltzius, Tibaldi, or even Michael Angelo, I might copy it from the eternally grinning or frowning lion's mane, with a human face, on the knocker of a street door. Who would discover this, or a thousand originals of this sort, that might thus be copied, and almost, if not quite, as scientifically arranged as the works of the above masters?

Miss *K*. Look here, Miss Eve, is a tracing-paper with about fifty heads of spears and halberts, all different. These I traced from different designs, to be used when wanted. They are so various that I could hardly think of one different, and yet it is likely that the next I see may be very different from any of them. Such is the variety furnished by nature, or rather by art, and the works of our predecessors. Extend this idea to helmets, armour, and many other things that are wanted, and what variety it produces! How it enriches our pictures! This makes the universe tributary to our works. What an appearance of immense genius it confers! and after all it is but a trick.

Miss *Eve*. I was some time ago with a company, when a person engaged to be in another room and to call, every time a penny-piece was thrown up in the room where the company was, whether head or woman. This seemed impossible, and was not believed; but it was, nevertheless, done for twenty successive calls. This seemed very surprising; but when we were informed that a confederate among the company had called out when the penny-piece came head, *What is it?* and when it came woman, *What is it now?* what astonished us so much immediately sunk to nothing.

I know that many writers, perhaps all the best, practise what is very similar. Macheath, Gay's principal character in the *Beggars' Opera*, is borrowed from Defoe's *Moll Flanders*. The original Macheath is Moll's Lancashire husband in that celebrated novel. How affecting is that part, when the captain is brought to Newgate, where Mrs. Flanders, his wife, has been under sentence of death, and when she comes muffled in her hood, such as was then commonly worn, as if to try if she can recognize him as one who had robbed her on the highway; and after some time viewing one whom she loved so much, and had not seen so long, she bursts into tears, and says, "My dear, do you not know me?" Defoe understood and copied nature, witness this novel and *Roxana*.

Miss *K*. Gay also wrote the songs of the *Beggars' Opera* to tunes already the most popular. Instead of these methods, bad writers and bad artists trust entirely to their own genius and their own tunes, and fail. Southern's *Oronoco* is from Mrs. Behn's story of that unfortunate prince, which she copied from nature. Half a day would not suffice to mention the

borrowings of our best poets. They have all adopted the histories and stories of the ancients; even Shakspeare himself has borrowed most of the plots of his plays.

Miss *Eve.* He, who the greatest authorities say was

——— Fancy's darling child,
Who warbled sweet his wood-notes wild,

whom, when an infant, Gray represents the muse addressing in these words:—

This pencil take, she said—
Thine too these keys, immortal boy;
This can unlock the gates of joy,
Of horror that and thrilling fears,
And ope the sacred source of sympathetic tears.

Will you tell me, Miss K. from what sources Shakspeare borrowed some of his principal plays?

Miss *K.* The plot of *Romeo and Juliet* was borrowed from one of Bandillo's novels, and *Othello* from one of Cynthio's; *Cymbeline* from Boccaccio's novels; *Timon of Athens* from Lucian's *Dialogues;* the *Winter's Tale* from *Dorastus and Faunia; Troilus and Cressida* from Chaucer; the comedy of *Errors* from Plautus's *Mœnechmi; Anthony and Cleopatra* from Plutarch; *Measure for Measure* from Cynthio's *Carolini; Macbeth* from Buchanan and other Scotch writers, &c. &c.

Miss *Eve.* What are Shakspeare's dates?

Miss *K.* He was eldest son to John Shakspeare, or as some write the name, Shakspere, a woolcomber at Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire, where he was born April 16, 1564. His father put him to the free-school in that town, having a large family to provide for, but soon took him away to follow his own business at home. When about seventeen he married a neighbour's daughter named Hathaway. It is said that he soon afterwards confederated with some young men in stealing deer, and, to avoid the consequences, fled to London, and joined a company of actors at the Red Bull, St. John's-street, Smithfield. Here he attempted to write, and the *Two Gentlemen of Verona* is said to have been his first production. He died April 23, 1615, aged 51, and was buried at the great church at Stratford. He is said to have written forty-two plays, though six are doubted. His merits are such that it has been observed, that if six of the best plays ever produced by all other dramatic writers were opposed to his best six, the advantage would be on the side of Shakspeare.

Miss *Eve.* Which are the six doubtful pieces?

Miss *K.* *The Puritan, Pericles, Prince of Tyre, the Yorkshire Tragedy, Sir John Oldcastle, Locrine,* and *the London Prodigal.* Some also doubt *Thomas Lord Cromwell* and the *Gentlemen of Verona.* Of the latter it is observed, that it seems too bad to have come from the pen of Shakspeare, but too good to have been produced by any other writer.

Miss *Eve.* I think there were a great many playhouses in London when Shakspeare wrote.

Miss *K.* Yes, but of a very inferior kind—at Blackfriars; Whitefriars; the Theatre, the situation of which is unknown; the Curtain at Shoreditch; the Globe at Bankside; the Red Bull at the upper end of St. John-street; the Fortune in Whitecross-street, in the place now called Playhouse-yard; the

Fortune, the Swan, and the Rose and Hope. The Fortune is said to have been the oldest in London. The Globe was destroyed by fire during the performance of Shakspeare's *Henry VIII.* in 1613. The Fortune was burned in 1621.

At this period there were neither scenes nor actresses, the female parts being performed by effeminate young men, till the Restoration in 1660, when scenes and actresses were introduced, which added much to the gaiety of the voluptuous reign of Charles II.

Miss *Eve.* On this subject I have read this anecdote, that soon after the Restoration, Charles II. going one evening to the theatre, the curtain did not, as usual, draw up immediately, on which he sent to enquire the reason. Word was brought in excuse, that his Majesty was not expected so soon, and the queen who was to appear in the first act was just then getting shaved.

Miss *K.* To shew the power of method and perseverance, I read and understood Shakspeare's plays in about two months, in the winter time, when I was about fourteen years old. My aunt used to sit by the fire in our parlour, perhaps sewing, at the same table with Susan and myself, and Romeo on a stool. Between tea and supper I generally read four acts, and had plenty of time for occasional remarks; for my aunt and Susan have both a taste for literature. I read the concluding act after supper. In this way, in less than two months, I understood all Shakspeare's characters, which proved a source of great amusement, and enabled me to enjoy them much more at the theatre, the Shakspeare gallery, &c.

I have almost forgotten to observe, that Shakspeare's *Merchant of Venice* is borrowed from a story with which he has taken great liberties. A Jew, in the original, was the oppressed debtor, and a christian the inhuman creditor.

Of Gay's *Beggars' Opera* it is observed, that it made Gay rich, and Rich (the manager) gay. Gay was, no doubt, a real genius; but it is not likely that his genius, unassisted, would have produced a piece that would have commanded such unexampled success as to run 87 successive nights as this did in 1727, when first acted. Those who would be gay or rich by the arts of painting or poetry must borrow.

Drawing-books have their use, and are, indeed, indispensibly necessary for a good foundation; but their utility is exceedingly increased when the instruction to be derived from them is combined with other methods of procedure.

Miss *Eve.* What drawing-books do you think the best?

Miss *K.* For figures that etched in soft ground by Maria Cosway, after drawings by her husband, R. Cosway, R. A. in 36 plates; for cattle and trees, those of Huet Villiers, and for the latter also Laporte's; for landscape Bryant's, forming a series in chalk, Indian ink, and colouring in twelve numbers; and for cattle, figures, and trees united, that of Mannskirch.

As you were observing, an artist may copy from lions' heads on the knockers of doors. Some might ridicule this, because they are so unfortunate as to want comprehension; for it is certain that thousands of such sources, which it would appear ridiculous to enumerate, would largely contribute to facility,

variety, and rich invention. There is often nature, simplicity, feeling, nay, even sublime invention in the wood-cuts on ballads. These refined on by the artist's imagination may produce something very superior to what could have been accomplished without this adventitious assistance. Who could detect the plagiarisms from pictures and drawings by various artists which never were and never will be engraved! What may be gained by parodying, or (where we think ourselves safe) borrowing from the antique and the most celebrated modern productions, is incalculable; and if detected, we may say, "The greatest masters did this: it was not through poverty I did it. I took a fancy to that figure, turn," &c. The turns of figures, drapery, the roll or ringlets of hair, and a thousand such like things may be so copied or parodied, and afterwards added to or subtracted from by ourselves. The superiority which this confers is so great as to entitle to the highest honours and the most liberal pecuniary emolument.

In the works of Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, Corregio, Parmegiano, &c. the parts are often so harmoniously, so gracefully arranged, that it is scarcely possible for them to be better imagined. If from the best of them I were to take a head-dress or bosom, and where these lines of drapery run so harmoniously, I were to place in my picture diamonds or other jewels, flowers or other ornaments, these arrangements would display equal elegance and taste. Add to this, the light, shadow, and machinery of colours may also be borrowed. If this can be done, and it is obvious that it may, an artist, by means of such methods, may do almost as well without genius as with it. If these methods so artfully disguise plagiarisms, that the first artists cannot often detect them, what chance have they who are not of the profession? I am so convinced of the truth of what I have advanced, that I make no doubt some artists of a penetrating genius are unknown, and will for ever remain unknown, to the public, struggling at the bottom of their profession; while others, very far their inferiors, by artful methods, such as I have endeavoured to point out, are soaring aloft and enjoying honours that seem naturally to belong to some who will never have them, nor ever be thought to deserve them.

The art of telling the story well, poetical invention, &c. may also be thus borrowed. Whatever can be invented should also be added to by every advantage; and what may be copied from select nature should never be neglected. O Miss Eve, were I not a female I would range about—I would live with peasants in their cottages—I would be as one of themselves and catch their manners—I would see what was truly rural, and would copy it—youth and beauty, carolling and turning the spinning wheel, surrounded by the rosy blossoms of spring; the sun darting on the window above the cool sequestered shade. Thus would I do in every other department. I would take advantage of the works of art, and neglect nature. I would copy or imagine select, ideal nature.

Miss *Eve*. The art of pilfering with impunity, no doubt, makes many men rich, has been the origin of

many noble families, and produced many eminent artists. I have long since imagined what is the proper definition of *ideal*—out of the many ways in which things may be considered to cull or select the best in every department. I now hear a woman in a neighbouring street crying *Mackarel all alive, ho! four for a shilling!* practising deception in her way; for who ever saw a mackarel alive in London? According to the ideal, if I had to paint a mackarel, I would not call this woman and buy one for three-pence; I would go where they are caught and chuse one of the finest, with colours that glisten like silver and gold, green, blue, purple, with hues more brilliant and varied than the brightest rainbow. This brightness and brilliancy I would emulate and set off by the cold colours of other fish, perhaps oysters, and proceed in the same way with every thing else. This explains, I think, election, selection, the grand ideal.

JUNINUS.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ICELAND.

(Continued from p. 73.)

HAVING in our former numbers given some particulars respecting this inhospitable country, the present article shall be confined to the most striking particulars relative to its inhabitants, their manners, customs, dress, &c. given in the narrative of our traveller.

MEN OF ICELAND.

On his arrival off the island, a boat with some pilots on board, brought the first Icelanders he had ever seen, and afforded him an opportunity of making the following observations:—

We were delighted, says he, at seeing some new faces, in spite of their nastinesss and stench; and their grotesque appearance afforded us much amusement. I cannot say that I observed any thing strikingly peculiar in their features; their faces were rather broad, and as to colour, none of the fairest. Their stature was in general small, but one or two of them were rather tall, and I think not much less than six feet high. Some had pretty long beards, while others had as much only as would remain after the operation of shaving had been performed with a blunt knife or a pair of scissars. As to their hair, it was altogether in a state of nature, untouched by a comb, and hung over their backs and shoulders; it was matted together, and visibly swarming with little vermin and their eggs, which are the constant attendants of that part of the human body when cleanliness is neglected. Their dress was simple enough, and warm; it consisted of a woollen shirt, a short waistcoat and jacket of coarse blue cloth, or wadmal, and still coarser trowsers of the same material, but undyed; the buttons were mostly of horn, and were probably of Danish manufacture. They had on stockings of coarse worsted, and shoes made of seal or sheep-skin. Their gloves, too, were of the same materials as the stockings, that is to say, knitted worsted, made without divisions

for the fingers, but having two appendages on each of them for the thumb. By this contrivance, when a boatman in rowing feels his hands galled from the inside of the glove being wet and dirty, he turns the glove on the same hand, and has a dry and clean side against the palm. An Iceland hat is well contrived to keep the rain from the neck and shoulders; for it is furnished with an immense brim which hangs down behind, in a manner not much unlike that which our London porters to the coal vessels make use of, but is equally large before. This and the buttons appeared to be the only articles of their dress which were of foreign manufacture. When they talked, they seemed to be much animated, and had a great deal of action with their hands and heads; but when any thing was said or offered to them which gave them pleasure, they made it apparent by scratching and rubbing themselves violently, and writhing the body so as to cause it to chafe against their clothes; thereby indicating that they were sorely afflicted with a complaint said to be very troublesome in the northern parts of our own island. These poor creatures swallowed the provisions that we gave them with a most voracious appetite, and by means of their excellent sets of teeth, our hardest biscuits were soon reduced to a digestible shape. With our snuff and tobacco they were highly pleased, and even boys of fourteen or fifteen years of age held out their hands for a piece of tobacco, whilst I was dividing some among the men. They invited us in their turn to partake of their snuff, but when they presented their boxes, we were at a loss how to get a pinch, for their boxes are shaped generally like a small flask, with an extremely narrow neck and mouth, which is stopped by a plug or peg of wood, fastened by its upper end to the neck of the box by means of a piece of string. The sides are carved with ornaments of various kinds, and inlaid very neatly with brass or silver; at the bottom, by means of a larger hole, which is closed by a screw, the snuff is admitted into the box, and our pilots soon shewed us their method of getting it out for use, which was by holding their heads back, and inserting the mouth of the box into one of their nostrils; when, by two or three gentle shakes, a sufficient quantity is admitted into the nose to produce the desired effect. Nothing more was then required but to wipe away the superfluous particles from the nose, by drawing the back of the hand across it. However, this is not the only, although the general method of making use of their chief luxury; for the more moderate snuff-takers will be satisfied by shaking some upon the back of their hand, and then inhaling it with their nostrils; or by expanding their fore-finger and thumb, so as to form a little pit or hollow at the base of the thumb which will contain half a nostril full; but by this method more is wasted. It is perhaps one of the most disagreeable features among the generality of the Icelanders, both men and women, that their nostrils are always overflowing with this precious dust.

WOMEN OF ICELAND.

A hundred natives, principally women, welcomed us to their island, and shouted on our landing. It was now the season for drying fish,

and they were employed in this operation. Some were turning those that were laid out to dry upon the beach; another group was carrying on hand-barrows the fish from the drying place to a spot higher up the beach; where other persons were employed in packing them in great stacks, and pressing them down with stones to make them flat. Most of this business was performed by women, some of whom were very stout and lusty, but excessively filthy, and as we passed the crowd a strong and very rancid smell assailed our noses. The first peculiarity about the women which strikes the attention of a stranger, is the remarkable tightness of their dress about the breast, where the jacket is, from their early infancy, always kept so closely laced as to be quite flat, which, while it must be a great inconvenience to them, entirely ruins their figure in the eyes of those who come from a more civilized part of the world. Their dress is not otherwise unbecoming, and, from its warmth, must be well suited to the climate. Upon their heads, in their working or common dress, they wear a blue woollen cap, with a long point, which hangs down by the side of the head, and is terminated by a tassel nearly resembling such as is worn by many of our horse soldiers in their undress uniform; and this tassel is often ornamented with silver wire. When they have this head-dress their long and dirty hair is suffered to hang over their shoulders to a great length: but not so when the *faldur*, or dress cap, is worn; then the hair is carefully tucked up, so that none of it is seen. As, however, I shall confine myself at present to the dress of those females whom I saw at work when I landed, I shall reserve my description of the dress of the richer people till another opportunity. Over a great number, I cannot tell how many, of coarse woollen petticoats and a shirt of the same material, they wear a thick petticoat, or rather gown without sleeves; for there are two apertures for the arms, made of blue or black cloth, and fastened down the breast either by lacing, or, as is more common, with silver clasps. This gown, however, is not, any more than their petticoats, so long as to conceal much of their ill-shaped legs, otherwise it would be a great hindrance to their walking among the rocks. A short jacket of the same stuff, which has sometimes a little skirt, goes over the gown, and is fastened likewise about the breast with brass or silver clasps, or by lacing. Their stockings are of coarse wool, knitted and dyed black; and their shoes made of the skins of sheep or seals. In laborious employments the women, as well as the men, frequently threw off their jackets, and worked with nothing but their worsted shirt-sleeves over their arms. As to the features of this group of ladies the generality of them were assuredly not cast in nature's happiest mould, and some of the old women were the very ugliest mortals I had ever seen; but among the younger ones there were a few who would be reckoned pretty even in England; and in point of fairness of complexion, an Iceland girl, who has not been too much exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, will stand the comparison with the ladies of any country. They are

generally of a shorter stature than our women, but have a good deportment, and, to judge from their appearance, enjoy an excellent state of health.

DRESS OF AN ICELANDIC LADY.

Having had, for the first time, an opportunity of observing carefully the dress of an Icelandic lady, which is different from that of other countries, I shall avail myself of the present occasion of describing it at some length, which I am the better able to do since I had the good fortune to bring one of the richest in the island safe to England with me. I have preserved also an Icelandic account of the different articles it is composed of, from an English translation, of which I have borrowed great part of what follows.

To begin then with the *faldur*, or head-dress. This is the most singular and unbecoming part. The inside is composed of a number of pieces of paper, folded into an oblong shape, and neatly covered with two white linen handkerchiefs, in such a way that below the bottom of the paper they are formed into a sort of cap, that fits the head and goes on nearly as far as the ears, which are, however, always exposed, whilst the hair is carefully twisted into a knot on the crown of the head and entirely concealed. From the top of the head to the extremity the *faldur* measures 18 inches, and from a cylindrical shape below becomes gradually compressed, till the upper part is quite flat and bends over the front, in a manner that somewhat resembles an ostrich feather, though sadly inferior to it in elegance. Its width at top is 5½ inches, lower down near the head 4½ inches. The part which covers the head is bound round, to keep it on more securely, with two handsome chequered silk handkerchiefs, like a turban, but more tightly. The upper part is stiffened with numerous rows of pins. Three gilt silver ornaments are fastened to the front of the *faldur*, about eight or ten inches above the top of the head, of a spherical shape, hollow, ornamented with open work, and richly embossed. From these hang knobs of the same metal, and rings with leaf-like appendages; in the center of the ring is an embossed figure of the Blessed Virgin with our Saviour in her arms. The *upphlutur*, or bodice, is made of fine green velvet, bound with a narrow strip of gold lace, with two broad bands of the same materials, and of elegant workmanship in front, and three on the back. This is fastened before all the way down the middle, by means of six large clasps of silver gilt, on each side of the opening, as large as a half-crown, and finely embossed with flowers; and these clasps are rendered more conspicuous by being fixed upon a border of black velvet with a red edge. From the bodice depends a green petticoat of fine cloth, which goes over several others of wadmal. Over this is worn another petticoat, *fat*, of fine blue broad cloth, which of course conceals the green one; it is bound with red at the bottom, just above which is a broad border of flowers of various colours worked in tambour. Over the petticoat, in front, is worn an apron, *svynta*, made of the same materials, ornamented with flowers like the petticoat, and bordered all round with red. From the upper part of it

hang three large silver gilt ornaments; the center one spherical, the lateral ones hemispherical; all hollow, richly ornamented and embossed, and having a silver leaf depending from each, which, together with many of the other ornaments, when the wearer is in motion, contribute no little to make a jingling noise, like horses with bells attached to them. Just beneath these ornaments, the petticoat is fastened by means of the *lyndi*, or girdle, which is nearly five feet in length, and composed of a number of oblong pieces of silver about an inch and a half long, and an inch wide, sewed, with the extremities close together, upon a piece of green velvet, so that it forms a number of joints, and is easily bent round the body and fastened with a buckle; one end is suffered to hang down in front of the apron, and nearly reaches the bottom of it. All these joints are gilt, and beautifully ornamented with open work and raised knobs of silver. The jacket, *treja*, which goes over and conceals a part of the bodice, is made of black velvet; the seams and borders of the sleeves ornamented with fine gold lace, with another stripe of the same down the breast, and gold embroidery near the opening in front, which, at the bottom, is never fastened, but left wide to exhibit the ornaments of the bodice. The *kraga* is a stiff and flat collar, an inch and a half wide, completely encircling the neck, and fastened to the upper part of the jacket; this is also embroidered with gold, and sets off the pretty face of an Icelandic girl to great advantage: from the opening in the sleeve hang spherical ornaments called *ermaknappa*, of silver gilt, instead of buttons. The *halstrefell* is merely a piece of white linen, put round the neck, over which is bound the *hals sikener*, or neck-handkerchief, of purple silk. Around this, the *hals festi*, neck-chain, three feet and a half long, of silver gilt, and of very curious workmanship, is wound three times; by which means it covers about two inches in depth of the blue silk, and has a very good effect upon it. On one end of it is fastened a large bracelet, *nisti*, curiously ornamented, and hung round with the initials of the owner; this also is of silver gilt. The stockings, *socka*, of an Icelandic lady are generally of dark blue worsted; the shoes, *shor*, are made of the skin of seals or sheep: an oblong piece is slit down two or three inches before and behind, and sewed up somewhat in the form of the foot, which it soon takes the shape of by stretching, and is drawn tight by a leather thong running along the edge and tied over the foot. This dress is applicable only to unmarried ladies of rank. To the wedding dress two rich ornaments are added; one is the *koffur*, or fillet, worn round the head-dress; it is made in the same manner, and of the same materials, as the girdle, but more elegantly wrought, and the joints are fastened upon gold lace. In the front are the initials of the wearer embossed, surmounted by a crown set with precious stones. The other ornament is the *herdafesti*, shoulder-chain, made entirely of silver gilt, of considerable weight, and of most exquisite workmanship. This connects seven circular pieces of silver, each as large as a crown-piece, ornamented with silver wire, twisted and dispersed in various figures. The chain is a double

one, going over each shoulder, and is terminated behind by a large silver gilt medal, two inches and three quarters in diameter, and representing in relief on one side the crucifixion, and on the other Abraham about to offer up his son Isaac, with Latin superscriptions. This medal, which is supposed to have been cast in Denmark, and is in excellent preservation, has the date 1537 inscribed upon the altar. The two ends of the chain are connected in front by a long transverse piece of silver gilt, elegantly embossed and ornamented; to which is suspended a large cross of the same metal, which hangs down upon the breast, and has in the center of it a box for holding perfumes. The lid of this box bears in relief the figure of the Virgin Mary, with our Saviour in her arms, and on the under side, a representation of God the Father, in the likeness of an old man, in robes, having a sort of crown upon his head: he is sitting upon a throne, and supports with his hands between his knees our Saviour upon the cross, while the Holy Spirit, like a dove with outstretched wings, is hovering upon his head. At the four extremities of the cross are the symbolical representations of the Evangelists. This cross has been in a family in Iceland upwards of 500 years.

The *koffur* and *herdafesti* are laid aside after the wedding, and the married lady, in addition to the clothes already described, is never to make her appearance abroad without the *hempa*, an outer coat or habit of cloth, with broad borders of velvet of the same colour, fastened all the way down before from the chin to the bottom, by means of numerous large clasps of silver gilt, and ornamented with two large circular plates of the same metal, on the breasts, richly embossed, and adorned with little leaves and the initials of the wearer set in stones. The *uppslog* are cuffs of black velvet with gold embroidery. It is needless to observe, that the manufactories of Iceland afford neither linen, silk, gold lace, nor broad cloth: these are Danish produce; but all the other articles of the dress are made in the country. Of course, the ornaments of other dresses are not all exactly like what I have here described, but vary according to the fancy of the artist or the wearer, and few are now to be met with of equal value with those just described.

(To be continued.)

ON THE PETRIFYING QUALITY OF SEA-WATER.

TO THE EDITOR,

Sir,

Conscious that your *Repository* is always open to every branch of natural history, and to any query which science may suggest, permit me, through its medium, to request an explanation of the following circumstances.—Having, for the last twelve months, resided on the Norfolk coast, I devoted a considerable portion of my time to rambles on the beach, and have been fortunate enough to pick up a tolerable share of jet, amber, and cor-

nelian; but what most surprises me is, that I have frequently found petrifactions of various sorts left by the tide; such as oyster-shells ingrafted on stones, logs of wood, and other substances of a durable nature, which, I think, far exceed in hardness those petrifactions that are formed by fresh-water springs. The principles upon which these inland springs act have been clearly proved; but how a body of salt water can possess a petrifying quality, I cannot conceive: therefore, I must leave it to the decision of those whose judgment *in scientia naturæ* exceeds that of

Your humble Servant,

INQUISITOR.

LETTERS FROM ITALY.

LETTER XV.

(Continued from p. 83.)

SUCH was Eupator's interesting narrative, which seemed to have fatigued him in some degree; we, therefore, forbore demanding any further illustration on several points of his recital, thanking him kindly for the trouble he had given himself to satisfy our curiosity. Mons. le Marquis de Vallignac, who had begun to take a drawing of our new friend, exclaimed, "C'est dormir comme un sabot:" and Mr. Dentzner, pulling out his repeater, informed us of the time of the day, observing, that probably in another hour's time the heat would have sufficiently abated to enable us to introduce our new friend to the upper regions with safety. Eupator instantly fixed his eyes with surprise on Mr. Dentzner's watch; asked what it was, and, on being informed that it contained a complicated mechanism by which we were able to ascertain the hour of the day, he begged to be shewn the instrument. The Roman surveyed the outside, and especially the dial-plate, with the utmost attention; but his astonishment arose to the highest pitch when Mr. Dentzner made it strike the hour, and still more when he opened the case and exhibited its interior works.

"Wonderful, wonderful!" exclaimed Eupator, "what a useful, what a sublime invention! what ingenuity, what labour and patience its construction require! Its use on travels at night, in war, indeed in every transaction of life, all of which are more or less regulated by time, must be eminently great. How superior to our sun-dials, to our hour-glasses and clumsy clepsydras*! No doubt some keen Greek or other was the inventor of this excellent work."

MR. DENTZNER. I ask your pardon, Eupator, one of my countrymen, a German, a citizen of Nurnberg, invented the first of these instruments.

EUP. What dost thou say? a German, one of those barbarians, who, in my time, lived like savage animals in forests and bogs, clad in the skins of wild beasts, feeding upon acorns and horse-flesh? Impossible! thou art joking. The

* Water-clocks.

figures on the dial, which are surely in Roman characters, contradict thy assertion. The Germans were even ignorant of the use of letters.

DENTZ. I appeal to my companions to attest my veracity.—*(We nodded assent.)*

EUP. Thou astonishest me, friend. Believe me, for a clock like this in my time would have been paid its weight in the most precious stone. As it is, I dare say, considering the labour required in its construction, its price is only within the reach of princes and very wealthy individuals.

DENTZ. By no means, Eupator! Although luxury requires them at all prices, a watch may be bought for less money than a coat. Few tradesmen are without one. Many of our boys even wear them. And as to the figures in Roman characters, they are merely employed on account of their being more generally known than any others, and upon the whole more uniform. For you are very much mistaken, my good Eupator, if you suppose my countrymen of the present day the same as your contemporary Tacitus has described them. According to him, we certainly then were ignorant of the use of letters; but times may be supposed to have changed in the space of 17 centuries. To convince you of the truth of what I advance, look at this book, written by a countryman of mine, Winckelmann, on the discoveries made in the excavation of your native town, and its neighbour, Herculaneum, which, on that account, I fortunately happen to have brought along with me this morning.

EUP. The characters are unlike any I am acquainted with; neither Roman, Greek, Punic, nor Egyptian, nor do the leaves on which they are written resemble our papyrus or parchment: but the elegance and uniformity of the character proves, that thy nation possesses penmen very superior to our copyists.

DENTZ. The leaves are made of the rags of our cast-off linen; and the characters are *printed*, not made with the pen as you suppose.

EUP. Printed! I do not comprehend your meaning.

DENTZ. The art of printing consists in arranging movable characters cast in metal, letter for letter according to the words of an author. The characters, so placed and confined page for page within a frame, are then covered with a black liquid composition resembling ink, and, by a powerful mechanical apparatus, impressed on the sheets of the paper you see.

EUP. No doubt the method which thou describest is productive of greater regularity and uniformity in the appearance of the letters; but what is gained that way cannot be recompensed by the immense labour and time which such a tedious process must needs require, and the consequent high price which a book thus printed, as thou callest it, must be sold at to pay the workman for his trouble.

DENTZ. The first labour, it is true, is tedious, but that trouble is amply recompensed by an important advantage. The characters once arranged and fixed in their proper order may be impressed successively on many thousands of separate sheets, and thus the copies of one book multiplied almost endlessly. In this manner one man may *print*

several hundreds of copies in less time than he would be able to write one: proceeding from the same prototype, all must necessarily be equally correct, equally uniform, and alike beautiful; and, what is more, the price of this book, procured by so easy and expeditious a method of multiplying copies, cannot amount to one-tenth part of the money which would be paid for one written by a pen.

SELF. Even the first labour of composing the types, our friend Eupator will probably imagine less tedious, when I inform him, by way of example, that the most voluminous debates of the British senate, protracted sometimes till late after midnight, are read in print the next morning at breakfast by many thousands of citizens, indeed by any one that can afford to gratify his patriotic curiosity at the expence of a sum not exceeding the value of two persons' consumption of bread for one day. The works of Virgil, of Horace, or of Julius Cæsar, may each be bought in elegant binding for less than the price of a pair of shoes.

EUP. The invention of clocks and watches exacted my astonishment; but what you just now have been relating respecting the art of printing is so full of the marvellous, that it almost baffles the implicit credit which I fain would grant to your assertions. What, the whole of the works of Cæsar for a pair of shoes? The deliberations of last night's senate in the hands of many thousand citizens the next morning? Is it possible? Yet, to own the truth, the process you have been good enough to describe appears perfectly adequate to produce the effect you mention, however marvellous. What a field you have opened to me for reflection! My limited ideas can scarcely compass the important consequences which must have resulted from so divine, yet so simple, an invention, which must unlock, to the poorest of mankind, the gates of learning and science, accessible in our age but to the wealthy, many of whom preferred the gratification of sensual appetite to the pleasure derived from the pursuit of knowledge. I can easily imagine how, under such favourable circumstances, learning, philosophy, and the liberal arts must have spread in every direction, must indeed have become universal; what immense and rapid strides towards perfection the sciences must have made; what libraries must have been collected at so cheap a rate! Oh! happy, thrice happy, on whom the gods have bestowed so valuable a blessing! I say the gods, for the mortal who invented the art of printing must have been inspired by the breath of divine intelligence. His name deserves to be handed down with gratitude to the latest posterity. Monuments of gold, nay temples, were surely erected to so great a benefactor of mankind?

DENTZ. Neither, to my knowledge, Eupator! But what need has the man of monuments of gold or marble? Every book that is printed is a memorial of the fame of Guttenberg.

EUP. A barbarian, no doubt, from the sound of the name?

DENTZ. A barbarian, if you please; but a German.

EUP. Again a German? How droll! that the invention of making

the most important use of letters should proceed from a people at my time utterly ignorant of them. There is Brochovistus, the captain of the Emperor's German guards, he has been a twelvemonth learning to sign his name only. If I live, friend, I shall visit thy country, which, like Greece in our time, must have become the emporium of learning and wisdom.—Once more, I pray, let me cast a look on thy specimen of the art of printing.—*(Turning over the leaves)*, Excellent, delightful!—Ha! what do I see? a copy, by Hercules! of a painting in my friend Titius Aristo's dining-room. This surely is not printed too; but drawn on purpose for the illustration of every copy of the book.

Dentz. I beg your pardon, Eupator, even the drawing is printed, or engraved, as we call it. You shake your head in token of your doubts. Hear me, and then judge. (Here Mr. D. explained the process of engraving with German minuteness and perspicuity, notwithstanding the frequent interruptions on the part of the French marquis, who conceived himself entitled to speak of things which he declared to be *de son ressort, de son metier*). The surprise and admiration of our stranger at this new information equalled his former protestations: "Every moment," said he, "convinces me of the justness of my first remark. I have to become a citizen of a new world, infinitely more perfect and enlightened than that which I left behind. In my time we fondly imagined the genius of my ancestors, the Greeks, had raised the arts to the highest stage of perfectibility. But I am sure, with the facilities of instruction and communication which the invention of engraving must afford, painting, sculpture, and architecture cannot but have made immense strides towards superior excellence.

Self. The fact is the reverse, I lament to say: the works of Phidias, Apollonius, and other Greek masters, which time has spared us, are still considered as models of perfection beyond the reach of modern art; the proportions and solidity of ancient architecture, such as we behold in the Parthenon and other Grecian temples, in your amphitheatres, triumphal arches, and other ancient structures, surpass every effort of the present times. *You* copied nature, *we* copy copies. The facility and frequency of instructive means will diffuse knowledge in a wider range, while they are but secondary agents in forming transcendant mental superiority, to which genius elevates itself by its own powers, with little exterior aid. This observation would, in some respects, even apply to science, some branches of which have received but slight comparative augmentation in the hands of the moderns.

Eup. It is, I suspect, thy modesty, Briton, which inclines thee to undervalue the progress of thy age.—More of this, however, when my own experience shall have enabled me to draw a comparison. But to return to the invention of engraving, which gave rise to thy observation: if it be true that no beneficial effects have resulted from it, I can account for it in no other manner than by supposing the discovery to be of too recent a date to produce any visible consequences as yet.

Self. Truth prevents us even

from taking the benefit of your liberal supposition. The invention is attributed to one Bockolt of Mentz, your *Moguntiacum*, who lived about the middle of the 15th century.

EUP. What! another German? Have these barbarians then monopolized the wit and ingenuity of all the universe?

DENTZ. Far from it, Eupator! The spirit of research and perseverance inherent in the national character of my countrymen may have given them *some* facilities and advantages over their neighbours in bringing forth the discoveries which the accidental turn of our conversation happened to bring to your notice foremost; discoveries, of which, in general, the least of the benefit arising therefrom remained with their authors, who, like the bees, toil for the use of others. But allowing the Germans the merit of some highly useful discoveries, I should be guilty of great injustice not to declare, that every other nation of Europe has, in a greater or less degree, contributed to the advancement of science, or to the comfort and benefits of the human race. Here is our friend the Briton, for instance. His modesty has hitherto been silent on the discoveries of his enlightened countrymen. He will, therefore, allow me to mention the name of Newton, whose genius and deep thought watched, as it were, Nature in her most hidden operations. To him we owe the knowledge of the attractive power inherent in matter, and of the laws of gravitation resulting from it; from him we hold the theory of light, of its refraction and reflection, and of its prismatic decomposition. His discoveries in astronomy, various and important as they are, appear more the work of divine intelligence than of the limited sphere of human understanding; and by his enriching the higher fields of mathematics with new theorems and formulas, nay, with entirely new branches of that incomparable science, he has cleared to his successors a road on which they have since rapidly proceeded from one discovery to another, in astronomy as well as in every other department of natural philosophy. But it is not in speculative science alone that the British name stands conspicuous among the moderns. Their inventions and improvements in every species of manufactures are immense. The ingenuity of their machinery has almost superseded manual labour; and to put the former in motion, they have no need of wind, water, or beasts of draught. The marvellous force of vapour alone produces the same effect since the invention of steam-engines by a Briton of the name of Watt. In medicine too, besides the discovery of the circulation of blood by Harvey, Britain can pride itself on the inoculation of both the small-pox and the cow-pox, by means of which many thousands of human beings are saved from the fatal effects of one of the most dangerous diseases.

[You may suppose, dear T. that the starting of the latter subject excited the astonishment of Eupator, who knew as little of the remedy as the disorder itself, and that it required not a little pains to explain to him their nature. When he had seized our meaning, as well as could be expected, he exclaimed, surveying Perninoff, whose face exhibited unequivocal marks of the effects of the disease:]

EUP. Dreadful! horrible! Be-

lieve me, friends, your melancholy description of this scourge of the human race, and the dread of falling its victim myself, would deter me from mixing with a generation thus contaminated, were it not for the harmlesss remedy which British philanthropy has fortunately devised. The very first thing I propose to do shall be that of getting myself inoculated, as you call it. But pray what infernal demon, or what offended deity, can have afflicted mortals with so destructive a pestilence?

PERN. It is perhaps a fortunate circumstance, Eupator, that our ignorance of its author saves him the curses which otherwise mankind would load him with. The source of the disease is not precisely ascertained, although in all probability it came to us first from *America.*

EUP. One of the furies of Tartarus, no doubt.

PERN. *(Smiling.)* Neither fury nor woman, good Eupator; but a continent, ten times as large as the whole extent of the Roman empire, utterly unknown to your cotemporaries, although but four weeks sail westward from the pillars of Hercules.

EUP. *(Shaking his head.)* Thou art amusing me with a dream of Plato's, by placing your continent where the solar disk immerses itself in the waters of ocean, and beyond which eternal night and cold prevail.——Yet stop!—*(in deep meditation, with his hand to his forehead)*—I now recollect a hieroglyphical inscription on the small porphyry obelisk which stands without the Alexandrian gate at Canopus, and the erection of which tradition ascribes to Repoth, the great astronomer of Memphis. There, if I remember right, the existence of a country west of the Fortunate Isles is mystically alluded to, as abounding in gold, and silver, and precious stones. Should your *America* perhaps be the same?

PERN. The very same! At its first discovery its copper-coloured inhabitants were found bedecked with gold, which they greedily exchanged for our iron, a metal unknown to them. Even now, one year's produce of the inexhaustible mines of America exceeds the money in circulation at your time over the whole Roman empire. Now the discovery of that immense country, which changed the whole face and relations of the ancient world, and which, for ought we know, may at one time assert an ascendancy over it, belongs neither to the Germans nor to Britons. It was a Ligurian mariner, Christophorus Columbus, who, upwards of three hundred years ago, succeeded in realizing Plato's dream, and your friend Repoth's mystic allusion; and his merit is the greater, since the discovery was not, as most others have been, an effect of chance, but the result of mature deliberation, founded on careful observation and scientific deduction, which convinced the bold adventurer of the certainty of his success.

EUP. Bold indeed, to venture so long a voyage on that treacherous element, without any guide, but his own courage and the stars of heaven!

PERN. And the mariner's compass, you should have added; an instrument likewise of modern invention, or use at least, which, to-

gether with the timekeepers invented by Harrison, the Briton's countryman, render a ship's course to the East Indies more safe and certain, than your voyage from Athens to the Heracleotic mouth of the Nile.

(Here was again abundance of work cut out for us. The inexplicable northerly tendency of the magnetic needle, the use of the timekeeper in ascertaining the longitude, the discovery of the maritime route to the East Indies by doubling the Cape of Good Hope, the rich and immense empire acquired in the Eastern hemisphere by an association of British merchants—our convict colony in the most distant recess of the globe, our discoveries in the South Seas, and other topics imperceptibly associating themselves with the discourse, formed so many vast and inexhaustible subjects of information to the eager mind of our inquisitive friend.—He seemed totally lost in silent wonder. The vast importations of gold and silver from America, and of the riches of the East, almost set the powers of his conception at defiance.)

(To be continued.)

THE SENTENTIOUS WORLD.

Just praise is a debt, but flattery is a present.

The hours of a wise man are lengthened by his ideas, those of a fool by his passions.

Never praise yourself with compliments which may be applied to others with more advantage.

When you fall into a man's conversation, the first thing you should consider is, whether he has a greater inclination to hear you than that you should hear him.

No man heartily hates him at whom he can laugh.

Light sorrows speak—great grief is dumb.

Never use unnecessary proofs in an indisputable point.

Better one thorn pulled out than all remain.

He who is a troublesome companion to himself will never be an agreeable one to others.

A man should never be too much addicted to any one thing.

Express your sentiments with brevity.

A man's first care should be to avoid the reproach of his own heart; his next to escape the censure of the world.

If a great deal of knowledge is not capable of making a man wise, it has a natural tendency to make him vain and arrogant.

Every person should obtain, if possible, a disposition to be pleased.

An ingenious mechanic who employs his time in constructing puppet-shows, is like Swift making riddles.

If I am to suffer, I would rather it should be from the paw of a lion than the hoof of an ass.

Hypocrites are of two kinds—the modish or fashionable, and the vulgar or common. The first endeavours to appear more vicious than he really is, the other wishes to seem more virtuous.

An author should take all methods to humble himself in the opinion he has of his own performances.

It is a certain sign of a bad heart to be inclined to defamation.

THE MODERN SPECTATOR.

No. VI.

—————————A merrier man,
Within the limits of becoming mirth,
I never spent an hour's talk withal.
His eye begets occasion for his wit;
And every object that the one doth catch,
The other turns to a mirth-moving jest.

SHAKSPEARE.

"EVERY time a man smiles, much more so when he laughs," says the inimitable Sterne, "it adds something to the fragment of life." —This Shandean aphorism, without having a claim to the being physically true, is equally remote from being physically false. To attain any fixed principles on this subject drawn from the evidence of facts, is scarcely within the reach of philosophical enquiry; for so many circumstances concur in the abbreviation and prolonging of human life, that it is not possible, perhaps, to determine the share which a disposition to cheerfulness or gravity may exclusively have in promoting the one or the other. Nor is it probable, if an anatomist had dissected Heraclitus or Democritus after their deaths, that he would, by a scientific research into their organic systems, have discovered any appearance by which he could judge of their respective living characters; one of whom is represented, by ancient historians, as having laughed through life; while the other is described as being continually dissolved in tears.

That there is less wear and tear of the constitution in the indulgence of mirth than of sorrow, will, I presume, be readily acknowledged; and that cheerfulness and gaiety are more friendly to health than gravity, operating as an active principle, that is, with its associate habits or its natural causes, is equally apparent. But if we compare those who have been remarkable for the sprightliness of their disposition, and the merriment which marked their hours, with those who are in the more dignified class of philosophers, and whose character bears the stamp of solemn sobriety, it will not be found that life is generally in favour of the laughing, merry-making tribe. Many of our most learned, grave, and scientific men, have had their days extended to a very protracted period. Newton left the world which he had enlightened by his labours, when he had exceeded an age that is seldom allotted to man; Locke attained his seventy-second year: while Scarron, Moliere, Foote, and others of a similar disposition, those merry creatures, who, according to Sterne, might look to the promise of a very long life, had not advanced beyond what is called the middle period of it, when they were summoned to the tomb. Even Sterne himself, as if to controvert his own position, for no man laughed more than he, was, ere he had reached his forty-sixth year, in the silent seclusion of the grave.

But it may be said, with great truth, that such examples prove nothing either one way or the other. Men, who are under the continual influence of frolic and fun, are ever

on the verge of intemperance. As they look to society for their pleasures, they are always in search of wha is called pleasurable society; and to whose zest they are themselves so enlivening an addition. Borne away by the stream of pleasure, they are too apt to look for the happiness of life in those gratifications which are calculated to exhilarate the present moment, with little consideration for the future: a career, wherein health, as well as fortune, is too often sacrificed, and the term of life artificially contracted. *A short life and a merry one*, is a maxim by which too many have brought on premature old age, against whose evils laughter will be of little avail. The grave, sedate, and philosophic character, on the contrary, though he may toil in his study, and grow pale by the midnight lamp, necessarily selects temperance for his companion, and leaves nature to the slow and regular operations of decay.

"You laugh too much to grow rich," says a prudent, wealthy old gentleman in the comedy, to a gay, laughing, sporting young country neighbour; and he might have added, with equal propriety—to grow old; not, indeed, from the act itself, for it is a convulsion arising from pleasure, and is as innocent as it is pleasant: but when, instead of being an incidental effect of lively thoughts or grotesque occurrences, it becomes a habit, with all the concomitant circumstances and dispositions to levity, which fix it as such, it can never be considered as a preservative of health, or possessing a tendency to prolong life.

Laughter is exclusively a human characteristic, which is whimsically illustrated by the following anecdote. One of the ancient philosophers having defined man to be a two-footed animal without feathers, "*Animal bipes, carens pennis*," a wag of that day, for there have been wags in all days, stripped a cock of his plumes, and exhibited him as the philosopher's man. The mirth was loud on the occasion among the standers-by;—when one of them observed, that this exemplar of man might be without feathers, and have no more than two legs, but that still the resemblance did not run on all fours; for though the bird might crow, it could not join in the *laugh*.

Tears, as signs of grief, appear also to be the exclusive property of man. Shakspeare, indeed, has given the faculty of shedding them, from painful sensations, to the stag; and he represents them as

Coursing each other down his innocent nose
In piteous case ————

But I am not so profound in natural history as to be able to determine, whether the poet drew his picture from nature, though, as he was at one time of his life a deer-stealer, he might have opportunities of deriving his knowledge from that source. I am rather disposed to suspect, that he dressed up a vulgar notion to give an added interest to the beauty of his description. But as my present business is not with the miseries of life, I shall return to my subject.

Laughter is occasioned by various circumstances; but though they may differ in form, colour, and character, they are all of the same family: the ridiculous must blend with them all. There is no reasoning upon this faculty; there is no

bringing it to a fixed principle. It is as capricious as whim and fancy can make it. A parson, dressed in a white coat, tumbling into a dirty kennel, or accidents still more distressing, will sometimes produce it. Let a man pull another by the nose which is only of a common size, and the seeing such an attack excites no sense of ridicule; but if the human proboscis should be of a size to fill the hand that is applied to disgrace it, the chance is in favour of its causing laughter in those who witness the occurrence. If a little man slips and falls, the passer by receives no impression, but that of wishing to assist him in getting up again; but if a person with an enormous paunch, should measure his length, and flounder about in the dust, without hat or wig, no one, but a man going to be hanged, would refrain from laughing. If one's most intimate friend should be taking a pinch of snuff in a coach, and by a sudden jolt of the machine, his thumb and finger, with the pungent dust between them, should be turned from the nostril and driven into the eye, would it be possible to refrain from laughter, notwithstanding the torture we might see inflicted on that tender organ. If any person who has a very decayed set of teeth should take a spoonful of ice-cream by mistake, or without the necessary precaution, agony will immediately follow: nevertheless, the sputtering and distortions of the countenance, produced by such an acute pain, will probably have the same effect upon the spectators as the grins and grimaces of a clown in a pantomime.

This may be called practical humour, and if laughter is to be considered in any way as a physical good, operating to salutary effects on the human frame, it must be looked for rather from humour, in whatever shape it may appear, as being more abundant in ludicrous images, than from wit. The latter, by its chaste selection of objects, and its brilliant application of fancy to them, is more immediately addressed to the understanding, so that it may produce pleasant ideas in the mind, without, at least, any violent attack upon the muscles. Indeed, I perfectly agree with Sir William Temple, in preferring humour to wit. The latter, it is true, has superior talents, and produces higher emotions; but the former, after all, is the pleasanter fellow. A few observations will, I think, justify the preference.

Locke says, with his usual discrimination, "that wit consists in distinguishing resemblances in objects which differ from each other, and differences in objects which resemble each other." It may also be added, that wit is an aptitude of thought, and confined in its operation to conception and production: thus rapidly conceiving the affinities and contradictions of things, and, with an equal celerity, displaying unexpected and striking images arising from them.

Wit may be not unaptly compared to the sight; and all its operations may be assimilated to those of the eye, which seems to be the material soul of the body. The properties of wit and sight are the quick perception of objects, the distinction and difference of their forms, and the judgment of their distance. These relations appear to be so just,

that, without reasoning upon their causes, the same expressions are used to determine the qualities of the one and the other. Perspicuity, penetration, and subtlety are equally applied to them both. Eyes, accustomed to certain objects, discover in them shades which escape a more penetrating visual power, which has not been in similar habits of observation. Thus the eye of a connoisseur in painting soon distinguishes a copy from an original. The man of letters and habitual criticism quickly discovers in a work all that relates to the style and genius of a great writer. In the general statement of a proposition he quickly discovers remote consequences; in a principle apparently unconnected many applications; in a simple idea something sublime; and in a brilliant thought falsehood and affectation. Thus wit applies itself to whatever objects it contemplates, and strikes out of them those sparkling thoughts which at once surprise and delight, and not unfrequently illustrate and instruct.

Hence it will appear, I think, that as a mere companionable quality, wit must yield the palm to humour; or, at least, in creating laughter must acknowledge an inferiority. Many brilliant expressions of men renowned for their wit are now repeated, as I doubt not they were originally uttered, without exciting more than a smile on the countenance, though followed with the instant and real admiration of the mind.

I well remember my accidental attendance on an itinerant lecturer in a country town, when a lecture on the art of exciting laughter formed a principal feature of them; and, among a variety of rules and examples, he related the three following stories, which he insisted had never been told to any one, who had not heard them before, without producing the convulsion which was the subject of his consideration. They certainly justified his opinion at the time, by their powerful effect in exciting the mirth of his audience. At all events I shall conclude this paper with them, leaving their operations to the temper and disposition of my readers.

First, An itinerant painter called at a gentleman's house in the country to offer the services of his pencil. The gentleman said he had a large staircase which he should be glad to have decorated; and, in short, that he had no objection to throw away five guineas upon it. The painter accordingly undertook to cover it with a magnificent picture, the subject of which was to be the Passage of the Israelites over the Red Sea. The money was paid in advance for the purchase of colours; but a sufficient quantity of red ochre was all that was necessary for the painting. The next morning, at a very early hour, the artist began his work, and covered the walls with a succession of scarlet waves. When the gentleman came down to breakfast he was informed that the staircase was finished. "Here is a Red Sea with a vengeance!" he exclaimed; "but where are the Israelites?"—"Oh," said the painter, "they have all passed over; they are safe on the other side."—"But where then is Pharaoh and his host?"—"Oh," replied the artist, "they are all drowned; they are safe at the bottom."

Second, A pious old gentleman had hired a boy, who was recommended to him for the excellent manner in which he read the Bible; and, as a specimen of his qualification, the youth recited the following verse in the following manner:—"And the prophet said unto his servant, Saddle me my ass; and he saddled HIM."

Third, Doctor Monckley, an eminent physician in the city, and of *an uncommon bulk,* was standing one summer evening *before his own door,* when he observed a servant knocking at all the doors of the houses to the right and left of him; and, at length, hearing that the man was enquiring where he himself lived, he very morosely addressed him in the following manner: "I am Doctor Monckley, and the house before which I stand is my house, and you are a blundering booby for not finding it out before." Upon which the fellow replied, "I wish then, doctor, you would keep within your house, that one might see there was a door to it!"

I do not answer for the novelty of these stories; but anecdotes of this description certainly give a greater scope to merriment, and create more laughter, than the most brilliant effusions of wit. Nor will it, I believe, be denied, that a humorous man, who is a man of good humour, is better qualified than any other to produce that social cheerfulness, which, in Sterne's opinion, tends to prolong life.

TRAVELS IN AFRICA,

By BEN HALLI, *a Native of Morocco.*

THE following particulars are the substance of the observations made in travelling, at different times, through the greatest part of Africa, by Ben Halli, a native of Asfi, in the empire of Morocco. His father was second in command in the district surrounding the place of his birth. He quitted Asfi at the age of twelve years, and entered among the youths employed about the person of the emperor to fan him, to assist him in the baths, to dress him, &c.

JOURNEY FROM ASFI TO MOROCCO.

The distance is computed at three days' journey. The day after their departure from Asfi, our traveller with his companions reached Bled-hachanar, that is, the red country, so named from the colour of the soil, where is a very large salt pond or lake, denominated by the natives Zimmah, where many caravans load with salt for different parts of the country. It belongs to one of the emperor's wives, who lets it for twenty-four quintals of silver per annum. The country is plain, and in some parts woody.

From Zimmah they proceeded through a mountainous country, full of woods, producing gums, and reached the river Tansift. Hitherto they had met with no houses, the people all living in tents. They now entered what is called *the Garden,* abounding in date-trees, from which the natives extract a liquor that intoxicates like our spirits. The Garden extends to the walls of Morocco,

only three hours' journey from Tansift. The whole of the road from Asfi is as safe for single travellers as for caravans.

Morocco is a very large city, about 26 or 28 miles in circumference, and is surrounded with a brick wall, which has seven gates, but neither fortified nor guarded. Here the emperor resides for the greatest part of the year in a palace, which is by far the best built of any in his dominions. He has a considerable number of youths, the children of the first people in the country, to wash his body, which is done five times a day, and has twenty-five of these boys to wait upon him when he goes to the hummums.

Morocco has large manufactories of silk, cotton, woollens, swords, and all kinds of cutlery, and without the city is a powder-mill, the brimstone for which is imported from Europe. Three rivers run through the place, the Wedanfiz, Wadezet, and Wedhmet. These unite at the distance of a day's journey from the sea, and after their junction receive the name of Wadtansift.

The colour of the inhabitants of Morocco differs according to the countries from which they originated. The first class must be given to those whose ancestors came from Fezzan and Tetuan, and who are of a white complexion, for which reason the Moors call them Jews. The descendants of the ancient Moors of Andalusia are of a tawny or swarthy colour; and those of Arab extraction considerably browner or more swarthy than the preceding; but the greatest part are black. The emperor keeps in his pay, and principally at Morocco, 25,000 black cavalry.

Ben Halli continued in the emperor's service four years, and was dismissed from the following circumstance:—As he was fanning the sultan, together with several others, with silk handkerchiefs, on a sultry day, he became so drowsy that he fell upon the emperor. He was immediately ordered to be bastinadoed, and then sent to prison. Soon after, by the interest of his father, he was not only released, but the emperor gave him one of his black slave girls, and placed him next in command to his father, who was at that time under one of the emperor's sons, commander of the Abdah, a tribe of Arabs living round Asfi. In this post he remained seven years, when, being dissatisfied with the emperor, he turned merchant, and went to Fez.

FROM ASFI TO FEZ.

From Asfi to Mazagan, by a very sandy and stony road, is three days journey; and the same number from the latter place to Sallee, through a very woody country, with many ancient ruins, and few new built towns or villages. From Sallee he went to Mekinez, passing through a fertile country, with extensive arable grounds, and abounding in all kinds of cattle. In different parts of the road he traversed woods much infested with lions, tigers, and hyenas. Mekinez is small, poor, and ill built.

From Mekinez Ben Halli travelled in one day to Fez, through a fertile country watered by several rivulets, over which are brick bridges. Fez is a large town; or, more properly, is composed of two

towns, the new and old, through which run two small rivers. Though inferior in extent to Morocco, it is better built, and its trade and manufactures are much more flourishing. The latter are the same as those at Morocco, with the exception of leather, but have arrived at much greater perfection. Some of the houses are seven stories high. The emperor seldom visits Fez, but places one of his sons there as governor. The people are nearly as white as the inhabitants of the south of Europe, and of a much clearer complexion.

FROM FEZ TO MOROCCO

Is twelve days journey, through a level country. In this space are two towns, besides Mekinez, called Wezzan and Ksubt el Bassa; the latter is three days journey from Morocco, the intermediate country being woody, and travelling very dangerous on account of the independent Arabs, who live on the neighbouring mountains, from which they descend and attack, and frequently plunder, the caravans, though these are well armed. On this road there is no water.

FROM MOROCCO TO ARGUIN.

Having continued at Morocco three months, Ben Halli set out for Arguin, and travelled for the first two days through a civilized country, with many houses on the road, inhabited by very hospitable people, who supplied him gratuitously with whatever he wanted. On crossing the river Wedanfez, he entered a mountainous country, where travellers are obliged to make use of mules, as they cannot proceed with camels. This country is inhabited by independent tribes of Arabs, called Shiluah, who have a language peculiar to themselves. It is necessary for strangers to engage the company of one of the shiecks of these people, in order to protect them. Notwithstanding this precaution, it appears, that Ben Halli was made prisoner by some one of these tribes, among whom he continued thirteen months, and married a shieck's daughter. How he escaped we are not informed.

Passing through Aitmushi, a town of about 500 houses, with some trade in fruit, bees' wax, and a considerable quantity of gums of different kinds; Agadeer, or Santa Cruz, in the province of Suz, inhabited by Moors, with a few European merchants trading among them; he proceeded southward through several insignificant places, and arrived at Nun, a small town, situated on a large river of the same name, two days' journey from the sea. The river has a bar at the mouth, which it is dangerous for ships to pass. Nun has a considerable commerce with the Arabs of the interior, and with Mogador and Santa Cruz for European goods in exchange. The principal articles of the country merchandize are, gums, great quantities of bees' wax, gold dust, ostrich feathers, ivory, black slaves, ambergris of two sorts, all brought to Nun by the Arabs, some of whom come, as he is informed, from the distance of a year's journey. The European articles most wanted are muskets, pistols, powder, cutlery of all kinds, salt and tobacco, and some spices.

Three days' journey to the south-east of Nun is held a large annual fair about the month of June, at a place called Sook Asha, situated in the neighbourhood of several springs

of water. This fair lasts seven days, the people buying and selling both night and day. This is the largest he ever saw, being near a day's journey in length. The place is inhabited by 101 Mirabouts, whose sanctity and consequent influence protect and encourage the merchant, who is secure from robbery or theft near their residence and while under their protection.

From this market he embraced the opportunity of the numerous parties of Arabs returning under the protection of shiecks to their respective countries. From Sook Asha to Ducheila by Wed-nun is only ten days' journey; but there is another road, which, though it takes forty days, is generally preferred. Ducheila is situated on the coast in a desert country, without trees or bushes, excepting a kind of thorn upon which the camels feed. There are no houses on this road, and the reason of its being frequented is to feed the camels on this thorn, and to procure a kind of muscle that abounds on the coast.

Proceeding through one continued desert for fifty-five days, they at length arrived at Arguin, an island situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, and containing the ruins of an ancient town. Ben Halli was informed by the Arabs that the Christians formerly had a settlement on this island, the ruins of which are yet to be seen, and that they used to go up the river in armed boats to trade with the inhabitants, bartering pistols, guns, powder, tobacco, large knives, and blue linen, for gum arabic, gold dust, ivory, ostrich feathers, and negro slaves. The people of this country have sheep, but never shear them, as they know not what to do with the wool. Camel's hair would be a good article of commerce, as the only use to which they apply it at present is to make coverings for their tents. The natives wear blue shirts, which they obtain from Europe, and where these cannot be procured they clothe themselves in the skins of animals.

GALAM.

Galam is a district about two days' journey to the southward of the Senegal, on the coast, with a small town of the same name, built of earth and small stones, and inhabited by blacks. It is a place of great trade, abounding in European goods. Country articles are slaves, some gold dust, gum arabic, abundance of ivory, and some ostrich feathers. There are no gold or silver mines in Galam, whatever is met with here of those metals being brought by strangers. The zebra is common in this country; but as this animal cannot be tamed, it is killed for its flesh, which is much esteemed by the natives. These people are all black, but Ben Halli met with a few white men, Arabs, who travel among them in the capacity of merchants. They have a great aversion to Christians, and immediately force such as enter the country to turn Mahometans. Some years before Ben Halli visited this country, an European ship was cast away on the coast, and the crew being carried before the King of Galam, were obliged to embrace the Mahometan faith, on which he treated them as if they had been his own children; but the strangers, after a residence of seven years, made their escape, and travelled among the Arabs as merchants.

The king of this country questioned Ben Halli about the Emperor of Morocco, whether he had any commerce with Christians; and on being informed that he had, and that these Christians believed in one God only, he seemed to approve of the emperor's conduct.

The moment a Christian becomes a convert to Mahometanism in this country, he is considered as a true believer, and treated with as much respect as a native Mahometan; but a Jew, under the same circumstances, is looked upon with a jealous eye; he is admitted into no place of trust, and, to the fiftieth generation, his descendants are suspected. If a Christian convert marries a black, and has a daughter, the king of the country may make her his wife; but he cannot marry the offspring of a Jew convert and a black for several descents.

FULLAN.

Fullan, a country bordering on Galam, is full of towns and villages. The inhabitants, who are negroes, are very humane to the white people, for whom they have a particular regard. They complained much of the people of Galam, by whom they are ill treated on account of their friendship for Christians, with whom they will drink wine and spirits. The country between the towns of Galam and Fullan, is very fertile, full of trees, and abounds in indigo and cotton, with which the inhabitants manufacture a stuff like the plaids of the Scotch, whom they also resemble in their dress to such a degree, that when Ben Halli first saw a Scotchman in the habit of his country in London, he concluded that he was a white Fullan.

This part of Africa produces plenty of rice and other corn, and has cattle, goats, and sheep in great numbers, and a species of camel differing from any that our traveller ever saw elsewhere; also beautiful horses, asses, and mules. He met the king, who is a very powerful prince, and a Mahometan, about ten leagues from the town of Fullan, to which he accompanied him. Here he was received with great consideration, and dined with his majesty, who, with his own hand, put a piece of fowl into his mouth, which is looked upon as a token of high respect.

When a Moor describes a female beauty, her eyes are two inches in diameter, and very prominent; her nose very small, and pointed; very small, round mouth, not larger than one of her eyes; her foot not above five or six inches long; and fatness is deemed so essential a requisite, that old women give the young ladies a certain drug to increase their dimensions.

(To be continued.)

A CYPHER.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

Perceiving that occasionally you allow a query to intervene among the highly interesting and original matter which distinguishes the pages of the *Repository*, I take the liberty of inclosing a paragraph written in cyphers, which I have long puzzled my brains in vain to make out. I copied it some years

ago from a very old magazine, where it was accompanied with a challenge to the reader to discover its purport; but it seems that none were fortunate enough to discover its hidden meaning. As the art of decyphering affords to many persons an amusing exercise of acute ingenuity, no doubt there will be some of your numerous readers who may be inclined to give the present specimen a trial; as, from its character and appearance, it may, I think, fairly be presumed, that it is actually a cypher, and not an illiberal hoax.

ſcltmpw gft dtayrp xs ihm cynoyer xmln ecmy syi wrz yhi yqc xte imztqy arzwx zyyi cyrb xmtm twsmpl ngxmzol kb nymlpygecfl . my aewywid fw rlee rfs dwp fp dmwdn kals wti . hipi lfh xpwicx nyoamaemew drw ihmp ray mrhh eyx lfh tfucgf . Wpfwheic nzgw cpti qmber egqi thzl znwdwq zed wzmwig nf phteykcqy ebw arzynp fi qtxuihxpq . Emxmtgy adr lwhsmy ihmmi ysy smqh zx qhgcytw . Iecyncop lgu cgnzr ar.

I am, Sir, your's,

J. B.

London, 15th Aug. 1811.

Plate 14.—BULLION-YARD, BANK OF ENGLAND.

There is no building in the metropolis which offers more attraction and variety than the new part of the Bank of England. After having surveyed its external parts, the spectator is still more delighted in observing the interior of that building, which exhibits, at every step, elegance of design, intricacy, and variety, though forming a whole of the most perfect harmony, well fitted for its particular purposes, affording an easy access to the numberless rooms and offices, yet without departing from that classical beauty belonging only to Grecian architecture, which will ever be the standard of true taste.

The subject of the present plate is what is called the Bullion-Yard, forming a square, of which the four different sides vary in design. The one facing the entrance gate, is something similar to the arch of Titus at Rome, ornamented with pillars and four detached columns of the composite order, surmounted with figures representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; and above the cornice is an attic richly ornamented, which goes round the four sides. On the left are also pilasters, and four insulated columns, with a circular peristyle behind them leading to various offices. The ascent to it is by a noble flight of steps repeated on the right side, and adorned by a screen of four columns, similar to those of the other side, with Grecian vases on the top. This also leads to various offices. Intending to give other interior views of this magnificent building, we reserve our further observations to accompany the plates as they appear.

INTELLIGENCE, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, &c.

The edition of Fuller's *Worthies*, with brief notes by Mr. Nichols, in two handsome quarto volumes, will be forthcoming to the public in a few days.

Mrs. Ritson has in readiness for

the press, *The Poetic Chain;* consisting of miscellaneous poems, moral, sentimental, and descriptive, on familiar and interesting subjects.

A work, consisting of poems, essays, &c. said to be the production of a late fashionable and amiable viscountess, is preparing for the press, and will shortly appear, under the title of *Selections from the Portfolio of the Lady Ursula,* embellished with an elegant portrait.

A *Topographical Account of Tattershall* is in forwardness at the Horncastle press, in a small shape, illustrated by engravings by Howlet from drawings by W. Brand, Esq. and Mr. G. Weir; and will, doubtless, prove acceptable to the visitors of the castle and church of that place.

Mr. D. M. Cummin, student of the Middle Temple, and translator of Aristotle's Dissertation on Rhetoric, is employed in a poem entitled *The Battle of Clontarf.* It embraces a most interesting portion of Irish history; and from the distinction which the author has obtained at Trinity College, Dublin, high expectations are formed of this performance.

A Continuation of the *Consolations of Erin,* a poem, by Charles Phillips, is preparing for the press.

Messrs. Wood and Cunningham of Bath have announced a volume of *Miscellaneous Poems by a Lady lately deceased.*

Mr. J. Ring, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, has in the press a *Treatise on the Gout,* with observations on the Eau Medicinale.

The engravings for the work of Mrs. Mee, entitled the *Beauties of George III.* are so far advanced, that the last of those intended for the first number is just completed, so that the public may expect to be shortly gratified with its appearance. The paintings for the second number are ready to be put into the engravers's hands.

The Rev. Henry Hervey Baber has issued an address on the expediency of publishing a fac-simile of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament, as it is preserved in the Codex Alexandrinus in the British Museum; with proposals for printing, by subscription, a portion of the same. The Alexandrian MS. which contains the whole of the Greek text in the Old and New Testament, arrived in this country in the year 1628, as a present to King Charles I. from Cyrillus Lucaris, Patriarch of Alexandria, and afterwards of Constantinople, where, after various persecutions, he was strangled. His motive for transferring this MS. to England, after it had been the revered treasure of the Greek church for many centuries, was to provide more effectually for the better preservation of so valuable a record of Christianity against the barbarous fury and jealous spirit of Mahometan superstition, to which it was hourly exposed in a land of deluded infidels. In the year 1753, this celebrated MS. with the whole of the library of the kings of England, was removed to the British Museum, where it is still preserved with the most religious care, amongst the select treasures of that depository. Mr. Baber proposes to publish that portion of the Alexandrian MS. which contains the *Book of Psalms,* printed literatim as in the MS. itself, and in types resembling the characters of the original. The obliterations occasioned by time, and the restorations made by a modern hand,

will be particularly noticed. The work to correspond with that portion of the Alexandrian MS. which was edited by Dr. Woide.

At the late examination of the students at the East India College at Hertford, the following prizes were awarded to Mr. Henry Wm. Hobhouse, son of H. Hobhouse, Esq.: The first prize for Theology, a gold medal; the first prize for Classics, a gold medal; the first prize for Political Economy and History, a gold medal; the first prize for Sanscrit, a gold medal; the first prize for Persian, a gold medal; the first prize for French, books: an instance of talents, application, and success, among numerous juvenile competitors, probably unparalleled.

In our present state of exclusion from the sources of information afforded by the continent of Europe, and Germany especially, the following particulars will doubtless prove acceptable to our readers.

The latest accounts from M. Seezen, assessor to his Russian Imperial Majesty, are dated from Suez, May 13, 1809. After a residence protracted by various circumstances to near two years at Cairo, he at length set out on the 13th of April, 1809, for Hamadraut and the Arabian peninsula, having been previously provided, by M. Rosetti, the Austrian consul at Cairo, with letters for Suez, Jambo, Dschidda, Mocha, and Aden. In his last letter from Suez, containing an interesting confirmation respecting the traces of the ancient canal, he thus expresses himself on the subject of the prosecution of his travels: "Here, at Hedschas, the dangers to be encountered are described as very great. The Wahabees, who are supreme masters at Akaba, put to death every heretic; they have a garrison at Meileh, and people predict that I shall have bad luck. Though I perceive the danger on one hand, yet on the other I behold Aileh, Assuihn, Faraun in Wady Musa, Mœjair Schraib, Madajihn, Szalleh, &c. Can you doubt which will gain the ascendancy with me?" —How intent this gentleman has been upon enriching the Oriental museum of his great patron, the reigning Duke of Saxe Gotha, must be obvious, when it is known that the manuscripts purchased by him at Cairo amount to 1574, the antiquities to 3536 numbers, one single number of which consists of 800 coins and medals. To these must be added several collections of apparel, domestic implements, subjects in natural history, together with four complete mummies, 40 heads of mummies, and a great quantity of embalmed ibises and ichneumons. He had previously sent off 13 chests from Aleppo, Tripoli, and Acre, by way of Cyprus, partly to Venice and partly to Trieste.

Another German traveller, a physician, named Morpurg, has been some years in Cyprus and Syria, at Aleppo, Beirut, and Gasir, on Mount Lebanon. Morpurg was maltreated and plundered by Jews and Wahabees, but consoled himself for his loss with the Arabic works which he met with at Aleppo; and has written interesting observations on the plague and endemic diseases, on the origin of which he differs widely from the French physicians; on the religion of the Anasseiry, and the origin of the Druses, but above all, Jewish observations in Palestine,

His intention was to go to Baalbeck and Palmyra, but as his last letter was dated from Cyprus, in August 1808, that plan must have been frustrated. The Wahabees seem to have rendered travelling in those parts utterly impracticable. Even a French staff-officer on his way to Persia, was plundered with his retinue. He expressed a wish to be able to meet with Seezen at Acre, in order to give him a warning, as writing was a thing that nobody durst think of.

Of the latest discoveries of Russian travellers, that of an island in the Icy Ocean, by Syrawatskoi, a merchant, deserves particular notice. Hedenström, the Russian naturalist, who has recently examined this island, which has received the appellation of New Siberia, found there birds' claws a yard in length; and the roving Jakutes related that they had sometimes found feathers there the barrel of which was capable of admitting a man's clenched fist. Thus these polar regions, which have yielded those gigantic bones of the class of mammalia, known by the name of mammoth, have likewise preserved similar relics in the department of ornithology, whose authenticated existence may, perhaps, at some future period, afford a key to the fables of the griffin and the great bird on the mountain of Caf.

The first and second numbers of the *Treasures of the East*, by a society of amateurs, have been published at Vienna in large folio, and it was intended that the third and fourth should follow before the end of 1810. This work is conducted on a liberal plan, and admirably calculated to render the *Treasures of the East* acceptable and attractive to mere dilettanti. Count Wenceslaus Rzewuski, one of the best scholars in Persian, Turkish, and Arabic, with his characteristic generosity, advanced the money necessary for the undertaking, placed himself at its head, and associated in the conduct of it the learned orientalist, Joseph von Hammer, so distinguished for his perseverance in reclaiming at Paris, and recovering, more than one hundred Oriental manuscripts, taken by Denon from the library of Vienna. The second part is opened by Madame Chezy, wife of a celebrated orientalist at Paris, with a panegyric on Bagdad from the Persian of Enveri, accompanied with the text of the Persian original. Then follows an inscription on a Turkish mosque, also engraved on a separate copper-plate. Salvatori Medico, physician to the French embassy, gives, in Italian, an account of his travels through Natolia, Armenia, &c. with General Gardanne, in a series of letters to Dr. Carneo at Vienna. Seezen (the traveller mentioned in a preceding paragraph) communicates, in a letter dated Feb. 9, 1809, a thousand observations on Egypt and the stores of Oriental literature which there poured in upon him. If these are calculated to gratify every amateur, the essay which follows by professor Rink, of Danzig, on the critical means of improving the Koran will not prove less interesting. M. von Hammer has furnished rich extracts from the Sunna, or oral traditions of Mohammed, a real bouquet full of genuine Oriental gems. This part concludes with a notice, by Count Rzewuski, concerning an Arabic

manuscript of the time of the Crusades, containing very unexpected particulars relative to discoveries in the military art and pyrotechny; among the rest, on the use of gunpowder in that age, and a genuine receipt for the Greek fire. On this valuable manuscript the count is at present engaged, with a view to publication. It was one of the many Oriental manuscripts which enriched the library of Baron von Jenisch, who died in 1807, and which the count purchased, as well as the considerable collection of M. von Wallenburg. No where is this enthusiasm for Oriental literature to be found among the great but at Vienna. Among the rest, the name of Count Charles Harrach, distinguished by his multifarious services to mankind, ought not to be omitted. As to M. von Hammer, the public is not only indebted to him for the completest work extant on the literature of the East, the *Hadshi Chalfa*, published in 1804, at Leipzig, in two volumes, under the title of *Encyclopædische Uebersicht der Wissenschaften des Orients*; but also for a version of the poem *Schirin*, into which he has transfused all the splendid colouring and magnificent imagery of the East; besides a complete translation of the Thousand and One Nights.

The Rev. Dr. Buchanan has it in contemplation to visit Jerusalem and the interior of Palestine, with the view of investigating subjects connected with the translation of the Scriptures and the extension of Christianity. It was stated in the India papers, before Dr. Buchanan left Bengal, that it was his intention to return to Europe by a route over-land, for the purpose of visiting the Christian churches in Mesopotamia, some account of which he had received from the Syrian Christians; and also of enquiring into the present circumstances of the Jews in these regions, and in the Holy Land; and with this design he came to the western side of India; but he was dissuaded by the Bombay government from proceeding further, on account of the then unsettled state of the countries through which he was to pass. He had received from the Syrian Christians the names of upwards of a hundred churches in Mesopotamia and Syria, constituting the remains of the ancient and primitive church of Antioch, with which they maintained correspondence in former times; and some of which, it is said, have remained in a tranquil state, subject to the Mahomedan dominion, since the commencement of that power. Another object of Dr. Buchanan's enquiry will be the state of the Syriac printing-press of Mount Lebanon, from which various works have issued; and to ascertain whether it may be practicable to establish presses in Jerusalem or Aleppo, for the Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac languages; and to open a correspondence with England for their encouragement and support; the relations of amity now subsisting between Great Britain and the Porte and Persia, rendering the present time more auspicious to researches of this nature, than any former period. He will also learn what language (with a view to a translation of the Scriptures) is most generally used at this time in the Holy Land. It is Dr. Buchanan's intention to touch at Alexandria in his voyage to Pales-

tine, and to return from his tour by Lesser Asia, through the region of the seven primitive churches, some of which endure to this day. He proposes to pass over from thence to Athens and Corinth, to visit the principal Christian churches in Greece, and afterwards those of the larger islands in the Archipelago. A chief object here will be to ascertain whether a translation of the Scriptures in one dialect alone of modern Greek, will suffice for the continent of Achaia and the Archipelago (which he does not think to be likely), or whether some principal dialects have not been already cultivated.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

Sonata for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin (obligato), composed, and respectfully dedicated, by permission, to John Cazenove, Esq. by Nicholas Rolfe. Pr. 5s.

This sonata consists of three movements, an allegro moderato in E b, a minuet in B b, and a rondo in E b; all of which have, in their perusal and performance, afforded us high gratification. The subject of the allegro is tasteful; we observe an elegant dolce, and some good violin-responses in the first page. In the 2d page and 2d line, a sudden bold turn into G minor strikes the ear; and the modulations of the 3d page are creditable. But those in the first portion of the 2d part demand our unqualified tribute of praise to the author's refined taste and harmonic science. He tarries beautifully among various chords of suspended harmony, till he drops in a masterly manner into the key of D b, which affords him an ample and successful opportunity to display his theoretical knowledge, by a variety of harmonic evolutions, terminating in a well prepared return to the original key *(p. 5)*. The conclusion of the allegro appears to us somewhat too short and abrupt, considering the nature and extent of the movement.

The theme of the minuet is spirited and well imagined; its second part, especially, is conspicuous for originality and effect; and the minor trio possesses much of that chromatic delicacy which characterizes many similar movements of Haydn's, to whose minuets that before us altogether bears a creditable resemblance.

Of the rondo, likewise, we have nothing to report but what is favourable to Mr. R.'s abilities. The subject is neat, and frequently assigned, in the shape of sixths, to the left hand, which acts as often a responsive part to the right. The ascent of the treble, under sustained E b's of the bass *(p. 10, ll. 4 and 5)*, is pleasing; and the modulations in the 11th page, leading to the dolce in A b, deserve our particular notice. The author's proficiency in composition is further evinced by subsequent aberrations to other keys, such as C minor and major; and above all, by the fine and skilful transition *(p. 14, l. 2,)* from the latter key once more to A b, in which he returns to his former dolce. In this rondo, likewise, we think the termination too deficient in previous preparation, not wound up sufficiently, and, as it were, elicited from the theme itself. The violin part is quite in the character of that instrument.

"*The Banks of the Danube*," *a Divertimento for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute (ad libitum), composed, and dedicated to Miss Tudor*, by J. B. Cramer. Pr. 5s.

The present publication of Mr. C.'s comprises a mæstoso moderato, an aria, and "Danubian" rondo; and we must declare, that none of Mr. C.'s previous compositions have afforded us a more delightful harmonic treat. The first movement is replete with sublime flights of the most chaste invention; its solemn pathetic style seems to speak more to the heart than to the ear. It would be an endless task were we to enter into an analysis of its harmonic economy, and we should only tire our readers by following the author through his consummate chromatic modulations. The sudden burst into the key of C, from D b (*p*. 4, *l*. 1), is above our praise, and the close of this movement, with its beautiful low bass-passages, must be admired by all who are capable of feeling such music. It is well contrasted by the aria which succeeds it, a movement than which we know none that can boast of more placid, tender, and charming strains. It glides on in tranquil simplicity and repose; it is one of those fascinating melodies, which the voice follows by involuntary impulse; and the flute accompaniments, how delicately amalgamated are they with the piano-forte! The best composer must be in the best mood and disposition to produce a movement like this. No more of this aria—dry details would weaken our picture!—The theme of the "Danubian" rondo, whether of the author's invention or not, certainly partakes of the style of the Austrian walz. We observe a number of playful passages (*pp*. 10 and 11), as also the relief afforded by the unison ascent in B b in the latter page, *l*. 4. In the 13th page, the author presents us with an excellent dolce in A b, or rather D b; from which key a transit of but three nicely arranged quavers leads him to C (*p*. 14), and thence to the theme in the original key of F major. In the 15th and last page we notice the brilliant manner in which the rondo is brought to a conclusion. We have not mentioned any of the elegant responses of the flute part, from the brevity of our limits; and this cause we must plead in excuse, if the merits of this divertimento shall be found too superficially treated in this critique.

"*The Solitaire*," *a Divertisement for the Piano-Forte, composed for, and dedicated to, Miss Freeling*, by P. Anthony Corri. Price 4s.

This divertisement sets out with an aria in E b as a subject for its subsequent variations. Its melody is chaste and graceful, and in the second part strongly reminds us of Mozart's celebrated "Forget me not." The ease and volubility of the first and second variation command our approbation. The third (C minor) is delicately wrought and appropriately enriched with some good semitonial touches; we notice especially the able arrangement of the solving bar (*p*. 4, *l*. 2, *b*. 1,) although the transition from the third quaver of the chord of G major to the next (the seventh of the chord of E b) appears somewhat bold. In the fourth variation the alteration of both hands

will furnish practice for incipient fingers.

The motett, in no less than six flats (E b minor), does the author no less honour, than the lady whose proficiency warranted a dedication of so chromatic and (as Mr. C. himself apprehends) so sombre a minor harmony. It is extremely beautiful, but requires a nice ear to execute as well as to understand it.

The presto sets out in rapid semiquavers, and demands as quick a sight as light fingers. The first line, *p.* 9, has an original minor turn. Equally original is the fine transition to the chord of C, by means of the sudden leap to the bar G in the bass at the very beginning of the tenth page, the end of which contains some wild unisono passages. In *p.* 12 Mr. C. returns to his original key of E b. Here he displays a variety of spirited evolutions which lead, under a brilliant bustle, to a shewy termination. The whole of this presto is admirably linked together, so as to produce all the effect of a regular overture movement; and although it certainly is not within the reach of a beginner, yet the passages lie admirably to the hand.

"*The Bee proffers Honey, but bears a Sting,*" *a favourite Ballad, sung with the most unbounded applause by Mr. Broadhurst, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, in the Venetian Water Romance of the "Council of Ten, or the Lake of the Grotto," written by C. Dibdin, jun. composed and arranged for the Piano-Forte or Harp*, by W. Reeve. Price 1s. 6d.

This ballad is composed in an easy and natural style; but we cannot recommend it on the score of novelty of ideas: it even bears a strong resemblance to many of the author's former productions. A little more richness in the accompaniment and a more select bass would have rendered its very simple melody more interesting. Plain viands are all the better for a little seasoning.

"*Let the Epicure boast the delight of his Soul,*" *sung with the greatest applause by Mr. Payne, at the Theatre Royal Haymarket, in the Musical Farce of the "Outside Passenger," written by Mr. Brewer, composed* by Jno. Whitaker. Price 1s. 6d.

We are not insensible of the difficulty a composer must labour under to find sounds for a text like the present song, which not only exhibits a mere dry moral lesson, but contains words absolutely unmusical, such as "benefit, benevolence," &c.; and it is with that impression that we allow a corresponding share of merit to Mr. W.'s execution of the arduous task. He has infused appropriate expression into his melody, which, although not distinguished by any of those happy thoughts that grace others of Mr. W.'s pleasing compositions, proceeds smoothly and correctly through its different turns.

"*Steady Port—a little steady,*" *sung with the greatest applause by Mr. Payne, at the Theatre Royal Haymarket, in the Musical Farce of the "Outside Passenger," written by Mr. Brewer, composed* by J. Whitaker. Price 1s. 6d.

This is one of the best sailor's songs we are acquainted with. The melody, although replete with cha-

racteristic resoluteness, is void of that vulgar, ungracious rudeness which we have often noticed with regret in similar compositions from *another* pen; and, in point of accompaniment, it likewise merits the palm of decided superiority. In the symphony we have to applaud two elegant touches of the diminished seventh; the words, "When right a-head a vessel looms," are impressively set; and the *refrain* at, "The quarter-master tends the wheel," &c. is extremely happy and natural; nor could the conclusion, "Steady port, a little steady," have possibly been expressed more emphatically, although, for our ownselves, we could have wished another note (perhaps F) in the place of the D which forms the last quaver in the last bar but one in the second page, at "*a* little steady." That D, with the succeeding G, excites involuntarily an expectation of a solution into C, which is disappointed. We have another observation in regard to the signature of this and the preceding song. The word *bold* is, for beginners at least, insufficient, as it conveys no idea of the time; for both a slow and a quick movement appear to us capable of being played *boldly*. Why not at once give the length of the pendulum? But the idea of reprinting the vocal part *only* with every succeeding verse, adopted in this instance, is an excellent one, and deserves universal imitation; it is a happy medium between giving the mere text and the expensive practice (to say no worse) of reprinting song and accompaniment over again.

The favourite Airs in Mozart's celebrated Opera of "Zauberflöte," arranged for the Harp and Piano-Forte, and dedicated to Miss Jane Langton, by J. M. Weippart. Pr. 8s.

The harp-amateurs will feel gratified to receive sixteen of the finest airs of the above beautiful opera, arranged by a performer of Mr. Weippart's fame. The greatest care and diligence appear to have been employed to condense all that is essential in the harmony of the pieces within the score of the two instruments, neither of which acts as the principal; for the melody is studiously and impartially divided between the harp and the piano-forte, according as the nature of the instrument seemed best suited to the proper expression. We mention this, lest a performer on either should expect to find a complete melody in either of the two parts.

*** *A number of songs and instrumental pieces with which we have been favoured, must, from want of room, remain for next month's critique.*

ON COMMERCE.

No. XIII.

Whilst under its old masters, the Dutch, who used every effort in their power to check commercial inclinations, the colony at the Cape languished; but when enlivened by being under the English government, although under the old laws and customs, which were secured by the capitulation, it comparatively flourished. Of this there cannot

be a stronger proof than that, in six years, during which period we were in possession, the public revenues were more than doubled, without any additional tax, or increase of the rents to goverment; and the property in Cape Town, also increased almost cent. per cent. in value. There was an idea of declaring the Cape a free port at the treaty of Amiens, and it would probably have have been adopted, had not the British ministry wisely prevented it; for although it would have been of infinite advantage to all the states of Europe, the small ones more especially, yet England must have suffered meterially, by the injury which would have been done to her India Company, whose sales in London would have been excessively diminished by such a measure; as the Swedes, Danes, Spaniards, Portuguese, &c. would have found it more advantageous to buy their cargoes at the Cape, as a *free port*, at a small advance, without duties, than to supply themselves at the London market, where they are liable to heavy duties, and puzzled with drawbacks and other financial regulations.

When it was before in our hands, every attention was paid by government to the interest of the India Company; they had an agent established there, and no article of Asiatic produce, even the most trifling present, was allowed to be landed, without a declaration in writing from the said agent, that the landing thereof was not any way injurious to the said company; and indeed in all things, except appointing the civil and military establishments, the Cape might have been regarded as one of their own settlements.

We shall next proceed to consider to what extent the Cape may be rendered conducive to the general interest of the British empire as an emporium of merchandise, and particularly of Eastern produce; first, as furnishing articles of export, for the consumption of Europe and the West Indies, as well as other parts of the world; secondly, as taking, in exchange for colonical produce, articles of British growth and manufacture. Without entering at large into the question, whether the establishment of such an emporium would, or would not, be detrimental to government, as well as the company, on which much might be adduced on both sides, we will only say, that the latter (in order to prevent competition) have, by amply supplying the markets of India and China with such European articles as are in demand, merely without actual loss, prevented all foreign nations, the Americans excepted, from trading thither: nay, even the private trade of 3000 tons annually, which by their charter the company are obliged to allow to sundry individuals, is by the above measure rendered so unproductive in general, that it is said never to be filled up; and they have also thereby rendered the prices of European produce so low in the before-named market, that no private adventurer can find any advantage in either sending or carrying European goods, on his own account, even on the most moderate freightage, to the eastward of the Cape. The Americans alone are by their fisheries enabled to furnish a cargo to exchange for Indian and Chinese commodities, and thereby supply their own country and the West India Islands, very much to the detriment of the sales of the

British East India Company. We can say in favour of an emporium being established at this place, that it could be supplied by the company with the produce and manufactures of Great Britain to any amount, and at so cheap a rate as to undersell any other nation; so that even the Americans, finding no longer a market at the Cape for their lumber-cargoes, would confine their exports to other articles, such as peltries, ginseng, &c. which they might be induced to bring to the emporium, and exchange them there; instead of proceeding further for such Indian and Chinese goods as they might want, such as teas, nankeens, muslins, calicoes, &c. provided they could obtain them at such a moderate advance in price, as would not make it worth their attention to proceed to the places of their original production.

MERCATOR & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS FRAGMENTS AND ANECDOTES.

CURIOUS ANECDOTE OF HENRY IV.

AFTER the battle of Ivry, Henry being very much in want of money, asked one of his most trusty courtiers where he could procure some. The courtier replied, that he knew a very rich merchant's wife, a zealous royalist, who very probably might lend him some. The monarch advised his confidant to pay a visit immediately to the lady, and offered to accompany him in disguise. At the close of the evening, they both set out from Manla, where the camp was, for Meulan, where Madame le Clerc, the lady in question, resided. They were most hospitably received; and after the usual congratulations on the success of the king's army, the courtier, affecting an air of deep sorrow, "Alas! madam," said he, "to what purpose are all our victories? We are in the greatest distress imaginable; his majesty has no money to pay his troops—they threaten to revolt and join the leaguers; Mayenne will triumph at last. "Is it possible?" exclaimed Madame le Clerc: "but let not that afflict our gracious sovereign: he will still find new resources; he fights for too noble and glorious a cause to be abandoned; many other persons will follow my example." On saying this, she quitted the room, and returned with bags full of gold, which she laid at their feet. "This is all I can do for the present," added she gracefully; "go and relieve the prince of his anxiety; wish him, from me, all the success and happiness he deserves; tell him to be confident that he reigns in the hearts of his subjects, and that my life and fortune are, and will be for ever, at his disposal." Henry could not conceal himself any longer. "Generous woman," cried he, "my friend has no occasion to go far to tell his majesty the excellence of your heart; here he stands before you, and is a witness to your effusions of sensibility. Be assured that the favour will be indelibly engraved on Henry's heart." Madame le Clerc fell at the monarch's feet, without being able to utter a word; the confidant wept, and Henry joined in the sweet emotions. But

the time was too precious to devote it solely to friendship and gratitude: for want of money the troops were ready to revolt that very morning. Henry and his friend took leave of the lady, and went to the army, who, hearing they were to receive their pay, began to cry, "Long live the king!" From that time success attended every one of that monarch's enterprises; and after having subdued his enemies, and rendered himself master of the capital, he sent for Madame le Clerc one day when the court was very brilliant and full: in presenting her to the nobility, "You see this lady," says he, "a true friend of mine. To her I owe all the success of my last campaigns. It was she who lent me considerable sums of money to carry on the war, even at a time when the troops threatened to abandon me. She shall be reimbursed with more than lawful interest, and letters patent of nobility shall be forthwith issued in her favour."—"Ah! sire," interrupted Madame le Clerc, "do you reckon as nothing the infinite pleasure I then felt, and have ever since, for having contributed to the happiness and success of my sovereign? That is the only interest that belongs to me, and the only reward my ambition aims at." The lady accepted the title, but refused the offered interest.

SCHILLER.

It has been said, that Schiller was a surgeon in his youth. This is not strictly true. The fact is, he studied physic in the academy at Stuttgard, and would have had the degree of M. D. conferred on him had Stuttgard been a university at that time. Having completed his course of study, he published a thesis, according to custom, in the German language, the subject of which was, "The Connection and Relation between the Animal and Intellectual Nature of Man." In support of several of his psychological observations he adduced passages from his own tragedy of the *Robbers*, which at that time had not appeared, giving them as translations from an English play.

After being appointed physician, not surgeon, to a regiment, he published his *Robbers*, with all the passages that had appeared before in his thesis. This play was soon after brought on the stage at Manheim, and Schiller solicited leave of absence, to be present at the representation. This being refused, he set off without leave, and returned to Stuttgard before his duty required his attendance. He requested his discharge, however, presently after, but whether on account of this refusal I do not know. It was said at the time, that a person of distinction, a native of the Grisons, complained to the Duke of Wirtemberg respecting a passage in this tragedy, where the Grisons were mentioned as robbers on the highway, a character which in fact they generally bear in Swabia; and that, the duke having in consequence prohibited Schiller from publishing any thing in future, he immediately threw up his commission.

Schiller's residence in the military academy of Stuttgard no doubt repressed some of those faculties in him that began to display themselves; but his talents were not wholly stifled. The application with which the pupils of that aca-

demy distinguished themselves in every branch of knowledge, was on the contrary very advantageous to him; at the same time, the strict discipline to which they were subjected, led them to form ideal notions of liberty, which frequently suggested grand ideas, and sometimes a degree of enthusiasm, that could not but be favourable to a poetical genius. Schiller often confessed, that the years he spent in the academy were the happiest of his life.

In this establishment Schiller enjoyed a singular mark of distinction, which in other days would have been deemed a presage of the rank among the nobility afterward conferred upon him. He had red hair; but, being the son of a private gentleman, the laws of the academy would not allow him to wear powder, a privilege reserved exclusively for those pupils who were of noble birth. The duke, however, had so strong an aversion to red hair, that he gave particular orders for Schiller, though the son of a commoner, never to appear without his head being made as white as a twelfth cake.

M. DE BEAUVAU.

When the French were besieging Mahon, the wine of Minorca being very cheap and very strong, the soldiers were constantly getting drunk. Reproaches, prohibitions, punishments, were all tried in vain. The Duke de Richelieu, not knowing what steps to take, to prevent this disorder, M. de Beauvau advised him to insert in the general orders, that no soldier who was found drunk should be allowed to march to the assault. From that moment not a drunken man was seen in the camp; a convincing proof, that the French soldiers were more attached to the point of honour than to good wine.

When M. de Beauvau was governor of Languedoc, he made a tour through his province to examine into its state. Arrived at the tower of Constance, the gaoler conducted him up a long, dark, winding staircase; a heavy door, creaking on its massy hinges, was opened, and fourteen women were discerned in a room, from which both light and air were nearly excluded. The governor shuddered at the sight. They all fell at his feet weeping and sobbing, till they were encouraged by him to relate their griefs. Their only crime was their having been educated in the religion of Henry IV. The youngest of them was fifty years old; she had been taken going to hear a Protestant preacher with her mother, at the age of eight, and had been confined ever since. "You are no longer prisoners," said M. de Beauvau: but he did not stop here. Aware that these poor creatures must be without the means of getting their bread, perhaps without relations, without friends, he ordered their immediate wants to be supplied at his own expence, till they could be provided for. In this act of humanity it appears M. de Beauvau had exceeded his authority. Before he left Versailles, he had obtained the favour of being allowed to set at liberty three or four of these victims of power, and to emancipate fourteen was highly criminal in the eyes of those by whom his authority was delegated to him. In giving an account of the transaction to the minister, he said, "Justice and humanity pleading equally in favour of all these poor creatures,

A BOOKCASE.

No. [illegible] of R. ACKERMANN'S REPOSITORY of ARTS &c Pub. Sep.r 1 1811 at 101 Strand LONDON.

I could not permit myself to make a choice among them; and after they had quitted the tower, I ordered it to be shut up, hoping that it will never be opened on a similar occasion." The minister blamed his conduct, which he styled an abuse of confidence; and enjoined him immediately to repair the fault he had committed, otherwise he could not answer for his not losing his place. To this the worthy governor wrote in reply, "That it was in the power of the king to deprive him of the command with which his majesty had thought proper to entrust him; but not to prevent him from fulfilling its duties according to the dictates of his conscience and of his honour."

LE KAIN.

This celebrated actor was originally a goldsmith, and, while he followed his trade, used occasionally to perform for his own amusement at one of the minor theatres. He happened to act the principal character in a piece, at the first representation of which Voltaire was present, it being the production of a young man whom he patronized. Voltaire had judgment enough to discern the capacity of the amateur actor, and requested his friend to bring le Kain to his house the next day. This interview conferred on the French stage one of the most eminent performers it could ever boast. Voltaire gave the young goldsmith some lessons, and introduced him to the *Comédie Française*. Perhaps the sentiments of gratitude he felt impelled him to perform with such a degree of energy and zeal in the fine tragedies of his instructor, as contributed in some measure to their great success, and thus rendered the obligation mutual.

PUGET.

This celebrated sculptor, painter, and architect, was fond of working in solitude, and not over-polite to those who troubled him with advice. It is said, that when he was working at Versailles, two noblemen came to see him, and gave him some hints respecting a bust on which he was employed. Out of patience with their remarks, he took up his mallet and knocked off the nose of the figure.

Seeing in other artists only persons envious of his merit and reputation, he was by no means fond of their visits. Coisevox, desirous of seeing his workshop, got himself introduced by a friend under a fictitious name. Unfortunately, while there his companion blurted out his real name: on which the Marseillese sculptor took him by the shoulder and pushed him out of the door, saying, "What! Mr. Coisevox! a man of talents like you come to visit such a blockhead as I am!"

He died at the age of seventy-two, without ever having received any mark of distinction; though Lewis XIV. who had well rewarded many inferior artists, was not insensible of his talents; but Puget, in the midst of a court, was a man of independent spirit, and no flatterer.

PLATE 15.—FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

The annexed engraving represents a fashionable dwarf library bookcase, made of mahogany; the top shelf ornamented with brass fret-work,

shallowed off for small books, &c.; the under parts being made deep in proportion for larger books; standing on a plinth; the whole beautifully ornamented with various woods and brass work. Immediately under the upper row of books are four slides, with brass knobs to draw them out, each forming a desk, &c. The front view is a pedestal break, with arched top shelves, the two ends being deeper than the center.

The globe vases, telescope, &c. &c. with busts of Milton and Newton, crown the whole. The pedestal on the right, and the candelabrum on the left, are appendages peculiarly convenient, as well as ornamental.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

No pieces having been produced at this theatre during the past month which we have not noticed in former numbers, our critique of the performances must necessarily be brief. The "*Tyrant Saracen*," the standard favourite of this season, has alternately been accompanied with "*Lisbon*," and "*Harlequin's Amour*," one week; and "*Tracey Castle*," and "*Harlequin in China*," the week succeeding. In the equestrian exercises we have observed considerable variety. Young Avory improves daily; and the feats of Mr. Thomas, especially his broad-sword manœuvres, deservedly gain him nightly bursts of applause from all parts of the house.

SURRY THEATRE.

Among the novelties recently exhibited by the indefatigable manager of this theatre, the spectacle of "*Lodoiska*" stands foremost. A considerable portion of its fine music by Kreutzer, Cherubini, and Storace, has been selected to heighten the interest of the piece, and certainly none was better calculated to shew in a very favourable light the strength and ability of the orchestra, and of the vocal performers in general. Mrs. Nunn, in the character of Lodoiska, sings with considerable execution and delicacy, particularly the beautiful air in a minor key. The chorusses of the Tartars are likewise given with much effect. Of Mr. Hill also it would be injustice not to make honourable mention. The scenery of the piece is appropriate and well executed; but of the last scene, the conflagration of Lovinsky's castle, it is difficult to speak in terms of too much praise. The ascending volumes of fire and smoke, the successive falling of detached parts of the fortifications, and the perilous combats and leaps of the performers through the midst of the flames, produce an awful sensation, mixed with an apprehension for their safety. Independently of the preceding melodrama, we have to notice a most amusing burletta, called "*Hops and Steps*," in which Mr. Hill sings one or two very beautiful airs in the Italian style; but Mr. De Camp as Bowkitt, the dancing-master, constitutes the soul of the piece. We question whether that character can be better performed by any man living. His humorous vivacity, his antic capers, and his extravagantly foppish

costume, keep the audience in one continued roar of laughter. Mr. De Camp has likewise given a specimen of his versatility of talent in the performance of the three Singles, in "*The Three and the Deuce*;" a task in which applause was the more difficult to be obtained from those who had seen Mr. Elliston in the same character last year.

Plate 13.—VIEW OF THE CONSERVATORY, CARLETON-HOUSE.

It is natural to man to wish for variety; and architecture, like every other art, has paid tribute to the caprice of fashion. The taste for Gothic architecture has of late become so prevalent, that it is now employed for every purpose, having been gradually brought from our places of divine worship, to which our forefathers had confined it, to dwelling-houses, and even the palaces of our princes.

In the present instance, we have before us, in the Conservatory lately built at Carleton-House, a most elegant specimen of what is technically denominated the florid style of Gothic architecture, of which the finest model in the world is the chapel of King Henry the Seventh at Westminster Abbey.

This building is seventy-two feet in length, twenty-three in breadth, and twenty high. It was begun about four years ago, and not long since completed, under the superintendence of Mr. Hopper. The selection and arrangement of its parts have been made with infinite judgment and taste; so that, notwithstanding their extreme richness, they are perfectly free from confusion. A great degree of cheerfulness pervades the whole, from the admission of the light by the roof.

In this Conservatory the royal proprietor entertained the most distinguished of his guests, on occasion of the magnificent fête given by him on the 19th of June last. It was our original intention to exhibit this place in our engraving exactly as it then appeared, with all its splendid decorations and apparatus; but conceiving that these additions would only tend to conceal the beauties of the building itself, we deemed it preferable to represent our view of this elegant structure unencumbered with those ornaments.

The entertainment just alluded to, which surpassed in splendour any thing of the kind that ever took place in this country, originated from the desire of the Prince Regent to pay due respect to his royal parent, whose birth-day had passed without any mark of public celebration: and to combine with this object another scarcely less laudable, he intimated, in his cards of invitation, a wish that every person should come dressed in articles of British manufacture only. This desire was complied with, and upwards of two thousand of the principal nobility and gentry in the kingdom partook of the ball and supper given by his Royal Highness.

In the splendid arrangements of this fête, the Conservatory was one of the most distinguished objects.

It presented at one glance the fine effect of a lofty aisle in an ancient cathedral. The grand supper-table extended the whole length of the Conservatory, and across Carleton-House, to the length of two hundred feet. It was uncommonly well adapted for this truly princely entertainment, both for convenience and appearance, affording ample room behind the supporting pillars, with recesses for the attendants. These recesses, which are arched, were brilliantly illuminated with a profusion of variegated lamps; and on each of the ten pillars was a superb branch with four patent lamps. Down the center from the roof also were suspended several beautiful chandeliers and lustres.

The chief supper-table exhibited the grand service of massy gold plate. Here the skill of the confectioner and engineer were alike conspicuous; for amidst the most choice and delicious refreshments, a fountain of real water was introduced with the happiest effect, springing from a silver fountain at the head of the table. It ran in an irregular stream, about six inches above the surface, between banks covered with green moss and artificial flowers, and in its current a number of gold fish sported up and down. At the head of the table, above the fountain, sat his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on a throne of crimson velvet trimmed with gold, in such a situation that he could distinctly see and be seen from one end to the other of the tables carried through the library and the lower suite of rooms.

The west end of the Conservatory, behind the Prince, was hung semicircularly with crimson silk drapery, covered with transparent muslin, drawn into a variety of apertures for the splendid display of numerous gold vases, urns, massy salvers, and other articles of plate, adorned with admirable embossed work, and surmounted with a superb ancient urn, taken, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, from the Spanish admiral who commanded the fleet, presumptuously styled by the haughty Philip the Invincible Armada. Above the whole of this superb display appeared a royal crown, and his Majesty's cypher, G. R. III. brilliantly illuminated.

Such is a very faint outline of the brilliant arrangements of the superb edifice, of which an interior view is here given. Though the liberality of the prince induced him afterwards to gratify the curiosity of the respectable part of the public with permission to view his apartments, decorated with the magnificent apparatus employed on the night of this fête; yet it is impossible for any one who was not present on that occasion, to form an adequate idea of the scene, when enlivened with all the beauty, fashion, splendour, taste, and elegance, of which the metropolis, or indeed the kingdom, could boast.

In our future numbers we shall be enabled to submit to our readers views of some other parts of this truly princely residence of his Royal Highness, taken by his special permission for this work.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

ALTHOUGH from the want of any very important or decisive transactions during the last month, our present historical record will necessarily be found more brief, and probably less interesting, than former ones; yet it is satisfactory to reflect, that the complexion of what we have to state is throughout favourable to the cause of Britain.

SPANISH PENINSULA.

The report of General Blake's having, subsequently to his separation from the Anglo - Portuguese army, succeeded in gaining possession of Seville, has, as we apprehended, proved totally unfounded. On the contrary, it appears, that, after many days of fatiguing marching, one division of the Spanish troops met an enemy's column of 600 men in el Cerro, whom they put to flight; and that another, under General Zayas, attempted to take the town of Niebla by assault, on the 30th June; but that the small number and shortness of the scaling-ladders prevented the success of the enterprize; upon which the whole of Blake's army (about 7000 men) filed off to Ayamonte, to embark for Cadiz (6th July), where they arrived in a few days.

Although thus the presumable object of Lord Wellington in detaching Blake was probably not attained in its full extent, the measure, nevertheless, has contributed its share in rendering the great designs for which the army of Portugal under Marmont was brought down to join Soult's, entirely abortive, if we except the relief of Badajos. Subsequently to that event, the two united French armies have not been able to accomplish any of their boasted plans; the formidable front which the British army on the right of the Guadiana presented to them, deterred the enemy from attempting ulterior offensive operations. After hovering for some time in the neighbourhood of that river, a great portion of Soult's forces retired to the south, from whence they came; while those of Marmont in like manner retraced their steps towards Truxillo, keeping a corps of observation and communication at Merida. The British Fabius having thus defeated the sanguine intentions of his opponents without striking a blow, and rendered the frontiers of Portugal as secure in the south as he had done previously in the north, appears to have availed himself of the forced inactivity of the French, in order to give his troops some repose in a season so unpropitious to southern warfare, to lead them to cantonments in a more healthy district than the feverish marshes of Estremadura, and to place them in an extended line, the two extremities of which touch upon Elvas and Castel-Branco. From thence Lord Wellington may with equal ease and dispatch direct his movements towards the Guadiana or the Coa, according to the future manœuvres of the French. Indeed, it is said that the return of Marmont to his former position on the latter river, has actually induced our vigilant commander to draw likewise towards Almeida. What profit the French can expect from such marches and counter-marches

round the frontier of Portugal, which resemble the timid manœuvres of a cat round a dish of hot broth, we are at a loss to conceive. But our admiration of the hero, who with so small a force, comparatively speaking, and that composed of very mixed ingredients, finds in his own mind resources to bid defiance to the conquerors of all the rest of the Continent, will, we are sure, be shared by every class of Britons, and ere long be rewarded by a grateful country beyond the mere local rank of full general recently conferred on him. The Prince Regent of Portugal, sensible of what he owes to the talents and exertions of his lordship, has settled on him a pension of 20,000 dollars per ann.; which the Briton's generosity would not permit him to accept under the present distressed state of Portugal. Marshal Beresford and Col. Trant's services it is likewise said have been rewarded by pensions from the Portuguese government of 10,000 dollars to the former, and 5000 to the latter. The marshal, although not actively serving on the frontier, remains still at Lisbon, in order to organize a new levy of 20,000 Portuguese; and General Graham has left Cadiz and joined our Portuguese army, where he acts as second in the command of the light division. This new levy, together with the great reinforcements of men that have sailed from hence in the course of this month, and must have arrived by this time at Lisbon, leaves no room for apprehension during this campaign.

It is said that Blake's army will not long remain at Cadiz, but be re-embarked for another active service eastward; probably to reinforce General Freire, whose operations in the kingdom of Granada have obliged Laval, the successor of Sebastiani, to concentrate his force, and to occupy a defensive position near the capital of that kingdom. To judge, however, from some accounts lately received from Cadiz, Blake's arrival there may be considered to have taken place very seasonably. It would appear as if the loyalty of that bulwark of the peninsula were somewhat fluctuating: the traitor Imaz, together with another wretch, Gregorio, and a French prisoner of rank, were suffered to make their escape from thence; and the army in the Isla shewed signs of disaffection, or at least dissatisfaction, which it required a deputation from the Cortes to allay. It grieves us to see an august assembly like the Cortes spend most of their time in debates upon questions, which, in the present crisis of Spain, must be considered as speculative and visionary. While their country is in such imminent danger, nothing but the means of extricating it from its perils ought to occupy the minds and discussions of the senators.

From the interior of Spain we have little of importance to lay before our readers; unless they be inclined to take seriously the French puffs which, under the head of "Official news from Spain," are once every two or three weeks trumpetted over the Continent by means of the *Moniteur*. According to these official reports, a great victory has been obtained near Astorga, another much more decisive in Guadalaxara, and in Catalonia, Soult has succeeded in routing and dispersing the army of Campoverde. Of the two latter events we possess

as yet no Spanish accounts, but it is likely enough that they will be of the description of the trifling affair near Astorga, in which the *French* were beaten and driven back to Orbiga. These periodical reports cease to impose even on the Parisians themselves: the latter are, like the rest of Europe, well acquainted with the system of deception and "mystification" that constitutes the soul of the French doctrine of administration and politics; so much so, that (as happens to every professional liar), when they chance to contain truth, they are equally discredited. Hence we place as little faith in the arrival at Vittoria of the French army of reserve, and in the joyful reception of poor King Joseph on his return to the capital on the 15th of July—illuminations, gratuitous dramatic exhibitions, bull-fights, and all the rest of it; especially when we see the news of that return accompanied by two most extraordinary ordinances, dated head-quarters Valladolid. The provisions made in the one to prevent the inhabitants of townsand villages from resorting to the patriotic standard; and the barbarous threats contained in the other in case of any information being directly or indirectly conveyed to the patriotic bands of the movements of the French; or of information of the ambuscades of the guerillas being withheld from the invaders, shew, without any comment, that the situation of the latter is any thing but "a bed of roses."

With respect to the state of Catalonia we cannot conceal our apprehensions, since the fall of Tarragona. Yet we would not have it said, that even there our hopes are desponding in the extreme. The army of Campoverde must still amount to upwards of 12,000 men: and although by the fall of that fortress the French will have been enabled to employ an additional number of troops against that general and the remaining corps of patriots in Catalonia; yet, to judge from the concurring reports of our naval commanders on the eastern coasts of Spain, and of General Contreras, the late governor of that fortress, Suchet's army has suffered a loss of at least 3000 men during that memorable and unfortunate siege. We will not pain the bosoms of our readers with a detail of the horrors committed by the French on their entering that devoted city, their butcheries on the high roads of thousands of flying inhabitants without arms, and the barbarities committed on females of the tenderest years. Humanity shudders at the perusal. So many thousands of innocent victims of cruelty and lust might be supposed to have satiated the tigers—no! the scene of blood must end in flames: the city was set on fire by miscreants. Tarragona is no more!

RUSSIA.

The sentiments of the Moscovite cabinet, in regard to this country and to France, daily become less doubtful. The officers of the Fisguard frigate, which conveyed the Portuguese ambassador to Petersburg, were received with loud acclamations by the populace, and with peculiar distinction on the part of Russians of rank and consequence. A ship direct from Archangel (a city since severely visited by a destructive conflagration), and laden

with Russian produce, has recently arrived at Leith; and two ports, Archangel and Liebau, are, according to the last advices, to be selected and neutralized for the purpose of opening a direct commercial intercourse with Great Britain, whose colonial goods and manufactures have, according to report, already found admittance in Russian ports, 134 vessels so laden having in the course of the summer arrived at Petersburg. An open declaration may perhaps not be expected while the war with Turkey diverts so great a part of the emperor's forces from the Polish frontier, where the consequence of such an avowal would render their presence necessary; and it is on this account that we report, with considerable regret, the commencement of hostilities on the Danube. On the 4th of July the grand vizier advanced with 60,000 select troops to the attack of the army under the command of Gen. Kutusow. The two armies met near Rudschuck, a bloody contest ensued, which, according to the Russian official account, terminated in a decisive victory over the Mussulmans, who, after the action, retreated in great haste, leaving 1500 killed on the field of battle, thirteen standards in the possession of the conquerors, and their baggage strewed over the whole track of their flight. The torch of warfare being thus rekindled, we despair totally of any speedy accommodation between the two belligerents.

SWEDEN.

Count Gottorp, the ex-king, whose rashness placed too implicit a faith in the promise or honour of a brother monarch, on his arrival at Tonningen, in the Danish territory, had a guard placed over him, and will probably be kept there, until the pleasure of Napoleon be ascertained in regard to his ulterior fate.

The treaty of Friedrichsham, as far as relates to the intercourse between Sweden and Finland, has been extended for one year longer from the 13th of October next, the date on which that intercourse would otherwise have expired.

AMERICA.

The secret destination of Sir Joseph Yorke's little squadron, mentioned in our last as directed towards America, has since been doubted; for our own part, we think the original report warranted by every circumstance, and should regret to find it otherwise; for the mission alone of Mr. Foster, as ambassador extraordinary to the United States, without an imposing *appuy*, is not likely to procure to Great Britain the reparation she has a right to expect for the insult of her flag in the rencontre between the President frigate and the Little Belt.

That gentleman arrived in America the 28th of June, and, in an audience he had of the President on the 2d of July, delivered his credentials.

FRANCE.

Lest the great nation and its ruler grow offended at not being mentioned in the present portion of our monthly annals, we will just state, that the so called legislative body closed its sittings on the 25th July with much *éclât*. Count Montesquiou, in the first place, reported the reception of the deputation that was selected to offer the homage of that august assembly to the young King of Rome. The nurse, in the name

of her little Romulus, addressed them in a very neat speech, returning thanks for this uncommon display of their loyalty; after which the representatives of the people sat down to a most excellent—*bason of caudle*, as we suppose. This report being received with bursts of applause from all parts of the hall, Count de Segur, the government orator, dismissed the legislators with an able speech. He acknowledged that the sittings had not been conspicuous for the number of laws enacted this season, but added the soothing consolation, that the smallness of the number of new laws proves the "all-sufficiency of those that already exist," alluding to the Code Napoléon, "which all nations envied, which all nations were eager to adopt,"—by which "the sources of riches and prosperity were opened! creation finished!! life commenced!!!"—*Parlez moi de cela!*

MEDITERRANEAN.

The Archduke Francis, the Emperor of Austria's brother (not his son, as was stated in our last), whom we reported as having fled from Vienna and arrived at Malta, prosecuted his intended voyage in a British ship of war, and reached his present destination, Sardinia, in May last, where both he and Captain Peyton, the commander of the British vessel, were received by the court with the highest marks of distinction. His further views remain as yet involved in mystery: in the mean time it has been remarked as a singular coincidence, that the brothers of two emperors, disgusted at the conduct of their brothers, should effect a clandestine escape from their dominions, and seek an asylum in foreign countries.

From Sicily various mysterious reports have reached this country of late, which we trust will in the end prove unfounded. The strange news of a curious agreement having been entered into between the court of Palermo and Bonaparte, has officially and indignantly been contradicted by the former. But the dissatisfaction of the inhabitants at various financial measures of the government, such as the sequestration of ecclesiastical estates, and a new tax of 1 per cent. on all payments whatsoever, seems less doubtful. The latter duty is loudly complained of by our merchants in the island, who, by turning their capital several times in the year, will have to pay the tax as often. They have addressed a memorial to the Board of Trade, in which they state another grievance, scarcely credible, viz. that British goods are subjected to a much higher import duty, than goods of the same description coming from any other country. More extraordinary, however, than all this, is the suspension of Mr. Fagan from his duties as British consul at Palermo, not by our government, but by the court of Sicily; because, in consequence of directions from Rear-Admiral Boyles, he had been instrumental in putting Mr. Campbell, a British merchant, on board of his own ship, which, according to letters from Sicily, had been piratically captured by three Sicilian privateers, and brought into the port of Palermo, having previously turned Mr. Campbell and his crew adrift in a small open boat. This, it is true, is only one side of the story: indeed, for the honour of our Sicilian ally, we hope that there must have been

stronger motives to produce such a measure on the part of a government which not only receives a large monthly subsidy from Great Britain, but entirely depends on her powerful arm for security and existence.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The symptoms of his Majesty's disorder we state with grief have not abated since our last report; and his bodily health appears now to have suffered in a proportionate degree by the repetition and violence of successive attacks, by frequent want of appetite and long protracted abstinence from food, and by habitual sleeplessness. More than once the royal family and the nation at large have been alarmed in the course of the past month by sudden and critical paroxysms, which render the tenure of life of the royal sufferer highly uncertain and precarious. Under such circumstances it is not to be wondered at, if the probability of the fatal catastrophe has created much active bustle in the country. The candidates for public favour are assiduously employed in every part of England to canvas for an eventual parliamentary election; a stimulus too powerful to give way to a sense of decorum.

On the 24th of July parliament was prorogued, by commission, to meet again on the 24th of August.

Within two days of each other, the House of Peers has lost two of its members. The Marquis Townshend died on the 27th, and the Duke of Devonshire on the 29th of last July.

Sir Francis Burdett, it is stated, has brought writs of appeal against the decisions in his two actions, the one against the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the other against the Serjeant at Arms; and the questions will, therefore, again be discussed before the Court of Exchequer, which has paramount jurisdiction over the separate courts of Westminster-Hall.

In celebration of the Prince Regent's birth-day, the celebrated English aëronaut, Mr. Sadler, effected his seventeenth aërial flight on the 12th of August, at three o'clock, from Hackney, accompanied by Lieut. Paget of the navy. After a short, but elevated, trip of about one hour, the two travellers descended near Tilbury fort, to the great consternation of the cattle, who, frightened by the novel phenomenon, fled with antic capers in all directions. The rebounding of the balloon against the earth threw out Mr. Paget; without injury, however, to himself. In common with other aëronauts, his ears were affected with a keen pain when the balloon was at its greatest height, which gradually went off as it descended, and left him perfectly free from any inconvenience.

The Irish government, dreading a disturbance of the public tranquillity, from the meeting of the Catholic committee convoked for the alledged purpose of drawing up a petition to the legislature, praying for an equality of rights with his Majesty's Protestant subjects, issued, on the 30th July, a proclamation, prohibiting the election or assemblage of delegates to the Catholic committee. The proclamation enumerates the resolution of the committee, then quotes a section of the Convention Act, and declares it to be the inten-

tion of the government to enforce the penalties of the law against such persons as should proceed to elect deputies, managers, or delegates to the Catholic committee. This ordinance was not attended with the desired effect. The conventionists, unintimidated by the threat, passed counter-resolutions, and continued their meetings; in consequence of which several of them were, on the 9th of August, arrested by warrant of the chief jutice of the Court of King's Bench. Their names are as follow: Dr. John Joseph Bourke, Dr. Breen, Henry Edmund Taaffe, Esq. banker, of Lord Ffrench's bank, Gregory Scurlog, Esq. merchant, and Thomas Kirwan, Esq. merchant. These five gentlemen were brought before the chief justice on the charges of being either elected delegates, or being present at the election, and aiding and assisting therein, in Liffey-street chapel, on the 31st July, 1811, and were liberated on finding sufficient bail. Similar warrants have been issued for arresting other persons of the same description in the country; and the question now awaits the decision of a court of justice. Meanwhile the government in London is taking the most energetic steps to support the vigorous measures thus adopted, and to insure the tranquillity of the sister kingdom. Twenty-five regiments of British militia have received orders to embark immediately for Ireland; a force which, joined to the troops already there, will probably by its presence alone keep turbulent spirits in awe, and infuse confidence into the minds of the well affected.

MEDICAL REPORT.

An account of the practice of a physician, from the 15th of July to the 15th of August, 1811.

Acute diseases.—Fever, 8....Catarrh, 6....Acute rheumatism, 4...Peripneumony, 2....Pleurisy, 1...Small-pox, 2...Cholera, 3....Acute diseases of infants, 8.

Chronic diseases.—Cough and dyspnœa, 18....Asthma, 3....Pulmonary consumption, 4...Asthenia, 10...Marasmus, 1...Head-ach and vertigo, 8....Palsy, 4....Chronic rheumatism, 12.....Lumbago and sciatica, 5....Rheumatic gout, 2...Pleurodyne. 7....Tic douloureux, 1....Gastrodynia, 9...Enterodynia, 2..Dropsy, 6..Hœmorrhage, 4..Diarrhœa, 12....Dysentery, 4...Constipation, 2...Worms, 3..Enlarged spleen, 1....Gravel and dysure, 2....Dyspepsia, 5....Cutaneous diseases, 4....Female complaints, 9.

The complaints during the last month appear to have been considerably influenced by the weather, which has been changeable, and on some days much colder than is usual at this season of the year. Catarrhal and rheumatic affections have consequently been prevalent, and a disordered state of the bowels has been frequent.

The subject of gout still excites much attention. The opinion that the disease is incurable, and that the helpless sufferer must be left to patience, flannel, and water-gruel, has been adopted without sufficient reason. More than twelve months have

elapsed since the writer of these reports stated the beneficial effects of a new gout-medicine, imported from France, and called Eau Medicinale d'Husson. Since that period it unquestionably has cured many severe cases of gout; but there are many weighty objections to its use, not to mention its shamefully exorbitant price. Its effects are occasionally violent, and even fatal: being purchased at the discretion of the patients, like other empirical nostrums, it has often been taken very improperly. Although the composition of this medicine was kept a profound secret, and baffled every attempt at analysis by the most ingenious chemists, the effects of it could not be concealed from medical practitioners. From these effects resembling most intimately those produced by a vinous infusion of white hellebore and laudanum, Mr. Moore, brother of the late lamented general of that name, supposes that this combination actually forms the Eau Medicinale d'Husson, and has corroborated his opinion by giving the mixture of hellebore, in several cases of the gout, with as much benefit, and similar effects, as were produced by the French nostrum.

The powerful effects of hellebore were well known to the ancients; but the drug has been almost abandoned by the more gentle and temporizing moderns. The mode in which either this or the French medicine operates in gout, is by violent evacuations; these are checked, and the pain alleviated by the opiate contained in the mixture. The great advantage of substituting hellebore mixture for the eau medicinale is, that, in the one case, we know the component parts of the medicine we use, and can duly adapt its strength to the nature of the case; while with the French remedy, we can only proceed on vague conjecture: the apothecary may prepare a dose of the one for ten farthings; for the same quantity of the other he must pay ten shillings.—We wish we could say—

> "Such poor impostures now no more avail,
> "The world grows wiser, and the trick is stale."

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The bright weather through the early part of last month most genially checked the mildew, that was making a rapid progress upon the wheat plant in particular situations. Those wheats that have escaped this destructive malady, have been harvested in a good state, are very productive, and of fine quality.

Barley is considerably more than an average crop; but the quality is not so fine as when the crops are lighter.

Oats are the largest crop that we have had for many years, and the quality good, considering the great bulk of straw.

Beans, on every soil, and in every situation (except a very few spots that are injured by the fly), are most productive.

Peas, and the other pod crops, are good, and have been well harvested.

Turnips, and all the brassica tribes, have made a large growth in the last month. Hops are flowering in the most luxuriant state.

Plate 26. Vol. 6

PROMENADE COSTUME.

MORNING DRESS.

The Repository

Of Arts, Literature, Commerce, Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics.

MANUFACTURERS, Factors, and Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Goods, that come within the scope of this Plan, are requested to send Patterns of such new Articles, as they come out; and if the requisites of Novelty, Fashion, and Elegance, are united, the quantity necessary for this Magazine will be ordered.

R. Ackermann, 101, *Strand, London.*

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

PLATE 16.—PROMENADE COSTUME.

A ROUND high robe, with large long sleeves, and deep falling collar, edged with lace or needle-work, composed of jaconot muslin. A small capuchin mantle of green shot sarsnet, lined with white, and trimmed with Chinese silk fringe of corresponding shades; deep Spanish pointed cape, trimmed with the same. White satin hat, of the Spanish form, with rim the colour of the mantle, ornamented with a demi-wreath of corn-flowers. Roman shoe of green morocco. Gloves of lemon-coloured kid; and parasol corresponding with the cloak, with deep Chinese awning.

PLATE 17.—MORNING DRESS.

A Chinese robe with full long sleeve, composed of fine imperial, or plain cambric muslin; trimmed round the throat and wrist, and down the front, with a full plaited border of plain muslin. A French foundling cap, formed of alternate stripes of lace and white satin, ornamented with blossom-coloured ribbon, and autumnal flowers to correspond. A *pelerine* of spotted muslin or net, trimmed entirely round with lace or muslin, and thrown loosely over the shoulders. Shoes and gloves of lemon-coloured kid.

These dresses are furnished by Mrs. Gill, No. 1, Cork-street, Burlington-Gardens; whose extensive and elegant assortment of millinery, robes, &c. &c. has rendered her so justly eminent in her line.

In ladies' shoes there has of late been a complete revolution. Rodwell's brass military heel and copper fastenings are quite the ton; as is also the gold and jet clasp to the regent slipper, which is certainly the most graceful ornament for the female foot we have witnessed for some time.

ALLEGORICAL WOOD-CUT, WITH PATTERNS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

No. 1 & 2. A striped Persian dove-coloured chintz for window-curtains and bed furniture. The colour of this article is so chaste, and at the same time so perfectly neutral, that fringed trimming of any hue will suit it: a rich gold yellow, however, is more particularly adapted to shew it to the greatest advantage. This pattern is supplied by Mr. Allen, 61, Pall-Mall, whose taste as a designer and printer of furniture is so conspicuously displayed in the elegance of all his productions, as to have procured him the most flattering patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

No. 2 is a celestial blue waved gauze for evening dress. This article, equally novel and graceful, should be worn over white satin or sarsnet, and may be had of Messrs. Cooper and Co. silk-mercers, 28, Pall-Mall.

No. 3. A sprigged chintz, designed for morning dresses. It combines a high degree of elegance with a pleasing simplicity; and is sold by Cooper and Co. 113, New Bond-street.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.

BANKRUPTS.

(Solicitors' Names between Parentheses.)

ABRAHAMS E. Bedford, silversmith (Harris, Castle street, Houndsditch

Anderson W. Church street, Bethnal Green (Hughes, Christ church passage, Newgate st.

Apthorp C. Cullum st merchant (Shawes, Le Blanc, and Shaw, Tudor street, Blackfriars

Archer J. Chesham, Bucks, baker (Stevens, Sion college gardens

Arrowsmith W. Stoke, Stafford, and J. Arrowsmith, Pennigton, Lancashire, common-brewers (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Badger R. Bury, Lancaster, innholder (Wiglesworth, Gray's inn

Baily R Kennington, merchant (Gregory, Newington

Barber T. Bath-easton, Somerset, dealer (Highmoor and Young, Bush lane, Cannon street

Barnett T. Wheedon-Beck, Northampton, butcher (Kinderly, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn

Barnett S. Dial Long alley, Moorfields, victualler (Harris, Castle street, Houndsditch

Barns T. and T. Sifton, Blackrod, Lancaster, calico-printers (Meddowcroft, Gray's inn

Barns F. Shepton-Mallett, Somerset (King, Bedford row

Battye C. and T. Pilgrim, Lawrence Pountney hill, brokers (Crowder, Lavie, and Garth, Frederick's place, Old Jewry

Bayly R. Kennington, merchant (Gregory, Prospect place, Newington

Beck T. Upton, Chester, and P. Beck, Salford, Manchester, brewers (Ellis, Chancery lane

Becker T. Dover, mealman (Coven, Lyon's inn

Bell C. F. and R. F. Oxford street, linendrapers (Nend, Throgmorton street

Bilby W. Hart street, Bloomsbury, builder (Lee, Three Crowns court, Southwark

Bishop R. Bow, Middlesex, jeweller (Bennett, New Inn buildings, Wych street

Bolt J. Portsea, green-grocer (Shelton, Sessions House

Bond J Lloyd's coffee-house, underwriter (Crowder, Lavie, and Garth, Frederic's place, Old Jewry

Bradley J. Milford, Wilts, timber-merchant (Lowten, Temple

Bridge W. Liverpool, soap-boiler (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Bryan T. sen. Brampton, Oxford, shopkeeper (Sherwen, Great James street, Bedford row

Budd J. and T. James, Snow's fields, Surry, coal-dealer (Webb, Southwark

Burgess W. Willow Bank, Broughton, Lancashire, cotton-spinner (Hurd, Temple

Burton G. New City chambers, insurance-broker (Reardon and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch street

Byrn J. Broad street, London, insurance-broker (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, Hatton court, Threadneedle street

Campbell E. Oswestry, Salop, leather-dresser (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn

Carter R Stephen Green, St. Pancras, carpenter (Benton, Southwark

Champion J. Lloyd's coffee-house, underwriter, and Snowhill, tea-dealer (Lowless and Crosse, St. Mildred's court, Poultry

Clark J. P. Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, linen-draper (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row

Clegg A. Failsworth, Lancashire, innkeeper (Ellis, Chancery lane

Coles J. Hanway street, Oxford street, jeweller (Mayhew, Symond's inn

Crowne C. Bilston, Staffordshire, linen-draper (Swain, Stevens, Maples, and Pearse, Old Jewry

Cypson C. Hackney road, dealer (Mayhew, Symond's inn

Dando J. Langport, Somerset, corn-factor (Wallington, Aldersgate street

Darke W. Birmingham, bookbinder (Rosser and Son, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn

Dingle J. Charlestown, Cornwall, merchant (Williams and Darke, Prince's street, Bedford row

Dufrene C. and J. Penny, Nottingham, haberdashers (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn

Dunkerly J. Pitt Bank, Oldham, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer (Huxley, Temple

Duxbury J. Manchester, dealer (Ellis, Chancery lane

Eginton W. R. Handsworth, Stafford, painter on glass (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn

English T. E. Great Marlow, Bucks, shopkeeper (Ellison and Waller, White Hart court, Lombard street

Every S. Bethnal Green, merchant (Harrison, Salters' Hall court

Fleet J Lambeth, miller and coal-merchant (Fowler, Clement's inn

Gaitskill J. M. Wapping, mathematical instrument-maker (West, Red Lion street, Wapping

Glass J. W. Woodford, Essex, and Size lane, London, merchant (Chowner, Lavie, & Garth, Frederick place, Old Jewry

Greaves J. Gloucester buildings, Surry, insurance-broker (Farlow, Bouverie street, Fleet street

Green G. S. Bristol, accountant (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn

Green J. A. Lamb's Conduit street, haberdasher (Farren, Church court, Lothbury

Halliday T. Old South Sea House, merchant (Gregson, Dixon, and Gregson, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Harrison T. Liverpool, cow-keeper (Shephard and Adlington, Gray's inn

Hockley T. Mincing lane, merchant (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall ct.

Hart W. Tynemouth place, Northumberland, ship-owner (Atkinson, Wildes, and Mackarall, Chancery lane

Hay N. George street, Portman square, baker (Upstone, Charles street, Cavendish square

Henry A. Finsbury sq. merchant (Shawe, Le Blanc, and Shaw, Tudor st. Blackfriars

Hepper J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hosier (Atkinson, Wildes, and Mackarall, Chancery lane

Herbert E. T. and R. C. Penfold, West Smithfield, blacking-manufacturers (Syddall, Aldersgate street

Hill J. Misson, Lincoln and Nottingham, mason (Clarke, Wood, and Clarke, Castle ct. Budge row

Hill J. Great Mary le bone street, tailor (Wettig, Duke street, Portland place

Hird R. Skipton, York, shopkeeper (Heelis, Staple's inn

Hodgetts G. Birmingham, button-maker (Egerton, Gray's Inn square

Hodgkinson J. jun. Short street, Shoreditch, scavenger (Denton and Barker, Gray's inn

Homer R. Rowley Regis, Stafford, victualler (Williams, Quality court, Chancery lane

Hose J. D. jun. Walbrook (Collett, Wimburne, and Collett, Chancery lane

Howell J. Liverpool, dealer (Milne and Parry, Temple

Hubble W. Dartford, miller (Stratton and Allport, Shoreditch

Hacker T. jun. Middlezoy, Somerset, jobber in cattle (Anstice and Cox, Temple

Jackson S. and J. Kirsby, Lancaster, paper-makers (Meddowcroft, Gray's inn

Jackson W. Nottingley, York, lime-burner (Blakelock and Makinson, Temple

Johnson T. Oxford street, smith (Thomas, Fenchurch street

Kendall R. Old Change, warehouseman (Tobie and Thomas, Crane court, Fleet street

Knocken C. Bell lane, Spitalfields, sugar-refiner (Clutton, Southwark

Lade J. Stock, Essex, grocer (Bigg, Hatton Garden

Lanchester A. St. James's street, milliner (Cranch, Union street, Broad street

Land J. Exeter, confectioner (Collett, Wimburne, and Collett, Chancery lane

Lee E. Broad street, London, merchant (Kaye and Freshfield, New Bank buildings

Lewis W. Cheltenham, grocer (Meakings, Temple

Lings J. Sawley, Derby, coal-dealer (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's Inn

Lloyd J. Woolwich, cheesemonger (Clutton, Southwark

Lodwidge J. Richmond place, Walworth, insurance-broker (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall court

Marsden S. Manchester, drysalter (Milne & Parry, Temple

Masters G. Vauxhall, maltster (Field and Sheargold, Clifford's inn

Mather P. Manchester, roller and machine-maker (Hurd, Temple

Mathews P. Copthall court, merchant (Allan, Frederic's place, Old Jewry

M'Creery S. Liverpool, merchant (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Meers J. Kingsland road, Shoreditch, victualler (Loxley, Cheapside

Meggitt J. Selby, York, grocer (Wigglesworth, Gray's Inn square

M'Geoch J. Chester, linen-draper (Philpot and Stone, Temple

Miles D. Southampton row, Bloomsbury, fancy-trimming maker [Smith, Tokenhouse yard, Lothbury

Morris W. Bolton, Lancaster, muslin-manufacturer [Meddowcroft, Gray's inn

Mosdell J. Compton, Berks, baker [Blagrave and Walker, Symond's inn

Motley T. J. Hards, and W. Heard, Bristol, ironmongers [Tarrant, Clarke, and Richards, Chancery lane

Naylor R. jun. Liverpool, liquor-merchant [Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane

Nicholls T. Plymouth, merchant [Lamb, Prince's street

Noble B. Bedford, tailor [Jopson, Castle street, Holborn

Patten J. Walthamstow, merchant [Vandercom and Comyn, Bush lane, Cannon street

Pilcher G. Hythe, Kent, spirit-merchant [Barnes, Clifford's inn

Rattenbury J. F. Copthall court, insurance-broker (Pasmore, Warnford court

Reddish R. St. James's street, wine-merchant [Richardson's, New inn

Richmond T. G. Church street, Rotherhithe, merchant [Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Copthall court

Ridsdale C. Liverpool, boot-maker [Battye, Chancery lane

Roberts T. Strand, silversmith [Searle, Fetter lane

Robinson J. Maiden lane, Covent Garden, coffee-house-keeper [Swain, Stevens, Maples, and Pearce, Old Jewry

Salmon R. Tavistock street, Covent Garden, linen-draper [Robinson, Half Moon street, Piccadilly

Salter F. Bagnigge Wells, victualler [Pearson and Judson, Staple's Inn

Sanderson M. Millington Grange, corn-factor [Evans, Hatton Garden

Sawbridge W. H. and C. Northampton, ironmongers [Morgan and Jeyes, Bedford sq.

Scott J. Belvedere place, St George's fields, wharfinger [Lys, Took's court, Cursitor st.

Scott W. Lloyd's coffee-house, insurance-broker [Blunt and Bowman, Old Bethlem

Shaw S. Eawood, Lancaster, calico-printer [Swain, Stevens, Maples, and Pearce, Old Jewry

Shaw S. Brunswick square, underwriter [Atcheson and Morgan, Great Winchester st.

Short J. Houndsditch, warehouseman [Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall ct.

Sisley J. Beckley, Sussex, shopkeeper [Reardon and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch st.

Stacey T. Wandsworth, maltster [Charlsley, Mark lane

Stead S. Leeds, York, cabinet-maker [Sykes and Knowles, New Inn

Stephens E. H. Barnstaple, Devon, sadler [Bramridge, Barnstaple

Short J. St. Catherine's lane, East Smithfield, victualler [Holmes and Lewis, Mark lane

Stracy W. Fleet street, silk-mercer [Swann, New Basinghall street

Swinburn G. Catterick, York, innholder [Blackiston, Symond's inn

Talochon V. Old Bond street, druggist [Winfield, Great Marlborough street

Temple S. Jarrow, Durham, ship-builder [Atkinson, Wildes, and Mackarall, Chancery lane

Thompson J. Manchester, cordwainer [Kay and Renshaw, Manchester

Thornborrow R. jun. Kendal, linen-draper [Caton and Brumell, Aldersgate street

Tiddeman J. John street, Oxford street [Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street, Cheapside

Turner C. Millbank street, colour-maker [Tims, Upper Charlotte street, Fitzroy square

Waddington J. Bishopsgate street, vintner [Charsley, Mark lane

Warren E. and L. Smith, Austin Friars, merchants [Roberts, Ely place

Warren M. Furze Hall, Ingatestone, Essex, merchant [Pearson, Temple

Watts T. and W. Comb Martin, Devon, corn-dealers [Price, Lincoln's Inn

Weddell J. G. and J. Lloyd, Fen court, Fenchurch street, corn-factors [Druce, Billiter square

Wheatcroft J. Loughor, Glamorgan, dealer [Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's Inn

Whitaker J. Salford, Manchester, cotton-twist-dealer [Ellis, Chancery lane

White G. sen. Bingham, Notts, grocer [Taylor, Field court, Gray's inn

Wibberley J. Manchester, draper [Longdill and Beckitt, Gray's inn

Wilson J. Manchester, grocer [Blackstock, Temple

Wilson J. Wandsworth road, Surry, merchant [Hackett, Old Bethlem

Wilson W. Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, coal-fitter (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane, Cheapside

Wood J. Liverpool, merchant (Shephard and Adlington, Gray's inn

Wright F. B. Liverpool, stationer [Blackstock, Temple

Wright J. Derby, apothecary [Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn

DIVIDENDS

Between 15th June and 15th July concluded.

Mure R. Fenchurch street, merchant, July 30—Mure W. Fenchurch street, merchant, July 30—Newman J. Cornhill, merchant, July 27—Newson W. Bristol, innholder, July 22—Northam H. Tooley street, hatter, July 23—Osler W. Birmingham, baker, July 30—Pain J. Peckham, bricklayer, July 23—Parker J. Somers-Town, timber-merchant, July 27—Perry F. Finsbury square, merchant, July 30—Petrie J. Kempton, and J. Ward, Hanworth, Middlesex, dealers, July 27—Philipps T. and J. Old City Chambers, merchants, July 30—Philipps C. A. and T. Milford, Pembroke, bankers, July 30—Philipps C. A. Milford, banker, July 30—Philipps T. Milford, banker, July 30—Pitt J. Coleman street, auctioneer, Aug. 3—Polley J. New Bond street, furniture-printer, Aug. 10—Poulton C. Reading, cabinet-maker, July 16, Aug. 13—Rayner T. Homer street, St. Mary le bone, builder, July 16—Reading G. and W. Andover, Hants, linen-drapers, Aug. 6—Reed J. Southweald, Essex, ship-owner, July 27—Revell G. Poplar, bricklayer, July 6, Aug. 10—Roberts J. Garden row, St. George's fields, baker, Aug. 3—Robinson S. Saffron Walden, Essex, carpenter, July 30—Rogers J. Strand, merchant, Aug. 3—Rome D. Liverpool, cabinet-maker, July 15—Rose J. sen. and jun. Symon's wharf, Tooley street, provision-merchants, Aug. 3—Roughsedge W. Wotton under Edge, Glocester, vintner, July 30—Routledge E. sen. and jun. Barrockside, Cumberland, drovers, July 29—Rowland N. Greystoke place, Fetter lane, insurance-broker, Aug. 10—Sadler J. Birmingham, grocer, July 16, 30—Schindler C. Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, fur-merchant, July 13—Scott J. Finningley, Notts, butcher, July 23—Self S. Halesworth, Suffolk, corn-merchant, July 8—Shaw R. Stoke-upon-Trent, merchant, July 29—Shoolbred J. Broad-street, London, merchant, July 16—Showell S. Lambeth, music-seller, July 20—Sills J. J. and J. Winter, Hambro' wharf, London, merchants, Aug. 10—Sills J. J. and J. W. Pidgeon, Hambro' wharf, London, merchants, Aug. 10—Smith J. Newton, Manchester, muslin-manufacturer, July 10—Spurrier W. A. Bristol, mercer, July 30—Stott R. Rochdale, Lancaster, money-scrivener, July 27—Stower C. Paternoster-row, printer, July 30—Swallow R. Selby, York, money-scrivener, June 29—Tierney J. Bishopsgate street, merchant, Aug. 3—Tilley J. Cothall court, Throgmorton street, insurance-broker, Aug. 3—Tipper S. Leadenhall st. bookseller, Aug 10—Titford W. C. Bishopsgate street within, linen draper, July 20—Upsdell P. Castle street, St. Martin in the Fields, builder, July 30—Watson M. C. Charlotte street, Bloomsbury, laceman, July 16—Watts G. Hackney, baker, July 20—Weakes J. Sidbury, Devon, tanner, July 13—Wells R. Fareham, Hants, upholsterer, Aug. 1—Wheeler J. Andover, mercer, Aug. 6—White T. jun. Strood, Kent, coal-merchant, July 6—Whittle S. jun. Shiffnal, Salop, grocer, July 22—Wilcocks E. Exeter, banker, Aug. 3—Willatts J. Gracechurch street, hardwareman, Aug. 3—Wood W. Exeter, wine-merchant, July 30—Woolcombe W. jun. Rotherhithe, ship-builder, July 30.

DIVIDENDS

Between 15th July and 15th August.

Adds W. Dorking, Surry, linen-draper, Aug. 31—Alchorne J. Crescent, Minories, oilman, Aug. 31—Arton J. Great Driffield, York, grocer, Aug. 16—Askew J. Strand, straw-hat-manufacturer, Aug. 13—Badcock J. Paternoster row, bookseller, Aug. 31—Bailey J. Chatham, rope-maker, Aug. 31—Ballman F. Corfe-Mullen, Dorset, miller, Aug. 9—Battier J. R. and J. J. Zornlin, Devonshire square, merchants, Aug. 24—Bedford T. Barnet, blacksmith, Nov. 2—Been E. Parliament street, milliner, Aug. 13—Benjamin J. Rock-

ford, Essex, innkeeper, Aug. 31—Berry J. Norwich, printer, Aug 16—Birks J. and W Lane end, Stafford, potters, Aug. 22—Bishop W. Staplehurst, Kent, saddler, Aug. 19—Blowers T. Tottenham-court road, linen-draper, Aug. 31—Bracken R. Lothbury, flannel manufacturer, Aug. 27 — Brooke C. High Town, Liversedge, York, butcher, Aug. 31—Browne T Jewry street, Aldgate, draper, Aug. 17—Bryson D. Phillips row, New road, St. Pancras, statuary, Aug 10—Bull J. W. Banks, and G Bryson, King street, Cheapside, linen-drapers, Aug. 27—Burt W. Red Cross street, bag-merchant, Aug. 24—Caley J. Liverpool, sail-maker, Aug. 14—Canning H. Broad st. merchant, July 30—Capes W. Gainsbro', Lincolnshire, linen-draper, Oct. 16—Carless J. Three Kings court, Lombard street, merchant, Aug. 10—Carr G. and J. Sheffield, grocers, Aug. 27—Carr W. Hythe, Kent, draper, Aug. 24—Carter T. Oxford street, upholsterer, Aug 10—Cass G jun. Ware, Hertford, oat-dealer, Oct. 19—Chatterton C. Newark, Notts, linen-draper, Aug. 13—Child R. Darlington, Durham, fellmonger, Aug. 26—Children G Dover, saddler, Aug. 24—Christie D. Bradfield, Berks, shopkeeper, Aug. 22—Coldman, T. Ockley, Surry, shopkeeper, Aug. 20—Cole T. Woodbridge, Suffolk, butcher, Aug 26—Cook J Middle street, Cloth Fair, wine-merchant, Aug. 27 — Copper J. Oxford street, umbrella-maker, Aug. 17—Cornford T. and G Milford lane, Strand, coal-merchants, Aug. 10—Cowperthwaite W. Old Fish street, grocer, Aug 13—Crocker R Calne, Wilts, shopkeeper, Sept. 14—Crossley J. Halifax, merchant, Aug. 10—Crow J. Dean street, Westminster, carpenter, Aug. 17—Culley H. Brewer street, Golden square, grocer, Aug. 24—Dalkin R. South Shields, merchant, Aug. 17—Dand J. Kirby Stephen, Westmorland, banker, Aug. 24—Davies T. Tarvin, corn-factor, Sept. 10—Dawes J W. Noble, R. H. Croft, and R. Barwick, Pall Mall, bankers, Sept 3—Dinsdale J. Hull, dealer, Aug. 10—Dixon M. Borough High street, hop-merchant, July 27—Docker H. Deritend, Birmingham, woollen-draper, Aug. 16—Donald W. West Drayton, Middlesex, draper and grocer, Aug. 31—Dorset G. J. Johnson, J. Wilkinson, W. Berners, and J. Filson, New Bond street, bankers, Aug 10—Dougan T. Bread street, warehouseman, Aug. 31—Dowson N. St. Ann's lane, Foster lane, warehouseman, Aug. 13—Duffin E. Buckingham, linen draper, Sept 3—Dunage S. St. Paul's church-yard, trunk-maker, Sept 3 — Duncan W. Thatched House court, St. James's, jeweller, Aug. 10—Durant J. St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, victualler, Sept. 4 — Earl J Uxbridge, shopkeeper, Aug. 31—Eastman T. Clement's lane, merchant, July 30—Evans J. Bolton le Moors, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer, Aug. 12—Fanshaw J. Liverpool, dealer in earthenware, Aug. 21—Farrell C. Gosport, slopseller, Aug. 27—Fawcett M. Liverpool, music-seller, Aug. 25—Fosberry W. and E. Ingleby, Liverpool, merchants, July 27—Fowler T Tiverton, Devon, shopkeeper, Aug. 29—Francis J. Cambridge, corn-factor Aug 24—Fulford J. Hoo Mill, Warwick, miller, Aug. 13—Gale J. New London street, Crutched Friars, merchant, Aug. 31—Gibson R. Leicester street, Westminster, victualler, Aug. 10—Gillow J. Preston, Lancaster, grocer, Aug. 17—Gluyas W. and C. Marazion, Cornwall, dealers, Sept. 14—Goddard G. Kennett wharf, Upper Thames street, factor, Aug. 10—Goffen A. Kingston, ironmonger, Aug. 31—Grece G. St Ann's, Soho, tailor, Aug. 31—Green J. Cornhow, Cumberland, dealer, Sept. 6—Hancock D. and L. West, Liverpool, merchants, Aug. 14—Hardenberg F. Mount street, Grosvenor square, statuary, Aug. 31—Harrison T. Camomile street, stationer, Aug. 17—Harry W. Weston, Hereford, dealer in cattle, Aug. 26—Hartley J. Manchester, manufacturer, Sept. 20—Haswell A. Haymarket, army accoutrement-maker, Aug. 31—Hawke T. jun. Yarmouth, Norfolk, mill-wright, Sept. 2—Hawkshead R. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, Aug. 27 — Heddon J. Bristol, merchant, Aug. 27 — Hemming J. Walsall, Stafford, druggist, Sept. 4—Hickox J. Worthing, Sussex, draper, Aug. 17—Hill T. Brighton, cabinet-maker, Aug. 31—Houlding J. Liverpool, merchant, Aug. 19—Howland T. Thame, Oxfordshire, carrier, Aug. 27—Hughes T. Ludgate hill, bookseller, Sept. 10—Joggett W. P. Cullum street, Fenchurch street, Aug. 17—Johnson R. Lane end, Staffordshire, earthenware-manufacturer, Aug. 26—Jones T. Liverpool, builder, Sept. 2—Jones D. W. C Hansard place, Christ Church, Surry, gauze-dresser, Sept. 3—Kauffmann C. H. New London street, Crutched Friars, Aug. 31—Kemp J. Islington, dealer in hay, Aug. 31—Kerrison T. A. Norwich, banker, Aug. 23—Kirk J. Leeds, York, tin-plate-worker, Aug. 14—Laidman J. Gravel lane, Surry, hat-manufacturer, Aug. 31—Lamb W. Dewley, Worcester, victualler, Aug. 23—Lanchester A Sackville street, dealer, Aug. 17—Lee T. Holborn, glover, Aug 24—Lee J. J. S. Martineau, and J. Wilkinson, Bread street, factors, Sept. 3 — Leman J. Ramsgate, shopkeeper, Aug. 3 — Lewis J. Bristol, woollen-draper, Aug. 27—Lippard J. Deptford, cheesemonger, Aug. 31—Lovell J. Aldersgate street, jeweller, Aug. 13—Lucas J. P. Birmingham, bookseller, Aug. 16—Luckcraft J. Plymouth, carpenter, Sept. 3—Lumley T. Ramsgate, jeweller, Sept. 14—Main R. Greenwich, floor-cloth-manufacturer, Aug. 10 — Mallars T. Gravel lane, Surry, baker, Aug. 27—Mankin T. Peckham, coal-factor, Aug 3—Manson T. sen. and jun. Tokenhouse yard, merchants, Aug. 27—Martin T. Castle street, Finsbury square, builder, Sept. 3—Mason J. Heywood, Lancaster, Aug. 28—Matthews R. King's Arms buildings, Wood street, Blackwell-hall factors, Aug 24—Mesnil C Sackville street, Westminster, vintner, Aug 13—Metcalf J. New London street, Crutched Friars, merchant, Aug 31—Millard F. and J. Lee, Size lane, packers, Oct. 5—Mofiatt T. and J. Brown, Goswell street, blue-manufacturers, Aug. 10—Moore J. H. Little Tower hill, chart-seller, Aug. 13—Morris J. Chepstow, Monmouth, grocer, Sept. 13—Morris T. Castle street, Holborn, jeweller, Aug. 31—Mountain J. Pancras, victualler, July 30—

Mumford T. and J. Skeen, Greenwich, timber-merchants, Aug. 27—Munday A. Shrewton, Wilts, victualler, Aug. 27 — Munro J. Clipstone street, St Mary le bone, tailor, Aug. 17—Mure H. R. and W. Fenchurch st. merchants, Aug. 6—Murray D. Pope's Head alley, Cornhill, insurance-broker, Aug. 30—Muss C. Thanet place, Strand, glass-enameller, Aug. 20—Newman J. Cornhill, insurer, July 30—Newton E. Morpeth, Northumberland, money-scrivener, Aug. 8—Northam J. St. Thomas Apostle, Devon, iron-founder, Sept. 10—Norton A. Printers' street, Blackfriars, Aug. 31—Orry J. B. Great Grimsby, Lincoln, grocer, Aug. 16 — Parsons J. sen. Ludgate hill, bookseller, Aug. 10—Pearse J. Basinghall street, clothier, Aug. 9—Percy R. L. Charles square, Hoxton, Aug. 31—Petersdorff F. Hatton Garden, furrier, Aug. 17—Petrie J. Kempton, and J. Ward, Hanworth, Middlesex, dealers, Aug. 27—Phillips Sir R. New Bridge street, bookseller, Aug. 31—Pinch J. Bathwick, Somerset, carpenter, Aug. 24—Polley J. New Bond street, furniture-printer, Aug. 17—Potter J. & W. Monkman, Silver street, Wood street, warehousemen, Aug. 17—Poussett R B. East lane, Bermondsey, coal-merchant, Aug. 10 — Proctor T. Nightingale lane, brewer, Aug. 17—Prout J. Bristol, baker, Aug. 27—Purcell S. Milk st. warehouseman, Sept. 21—Quick J. Tiverton, Devon, dealer, Aug. 29—Randall W. and J. Marchant, Stockbridge, Hants, innkeepers, Sept. 10—Read R. Lothbury, factor, Aug. 17, Sept. 31—Revell G. Poplar, bricklayer, Oct. 5—Rigby J. Wigan, Lancaster, currier, Sept. 16—Roberts J. Garden row, St. George's fields, baker, Aug. 31—Robinson S. Saffron Walden, Essex, carpenter, Aug. 24—Robinson N. E. Bond street, Walbrook, merchant, Aug. 13—Rogers J. Strand, merchant, Aug. 27—Rouse W. Worcester, silversmith, Sept. 3—Rowe M. Truro, Cornwall, shopkeeper, Sept. 4—Rowlaudson S. E. Isaac, and W. Brien, Cheapside, warehousemen, Sept. 7—Rowney R. Hatton Garden, perfumer, Aug. 17—Rylance J. Pilkington, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer, Sept. 2—Salter W. Brixton, Surry, merchant, Aug. 31—Saul T. Manchester, woolstapler, Aug. 31 — Schaar C. Prince's street, Cavendish square, tailor, Aug. 31—Scott J. D. South Cadbury, Somerset, jobber, Aug. 9—Shearcraft J. Glocester street, Queen square, tailor, Aug. 27—Sidford J. Calne, Wilts, upholsterer, Aug 13—Sills J. J. and W. Pidgeon, Hambro' wharf, London, merchants, Aug. 24—Slater G. Liverpool, merchant, Aug. 7—Smith W. Stratford, Essex, corn-chandler, Sept. 3—Smith E. Greenwich, grocer, Aug. 28—Smith J. Monxon, Hants, grocer, Aug 7—Southerton F. Tiverton, Devon, dealer, Aug. 29 — Spraggon J. and W. Gravesend, slopsellers, Aug 17—Stephens W. C. Westbury on Trym, Glocester, jobber, Sept. 7—Stevens C. Billericay, Essex, baker, Aug. 17—Storey J. and R. Southwark, linen-drapers, Aug. 17 — Strak W. Pancras lane, London, merchant, Aug. 3—Taylor J. King's road, Grosvenor place, whitesmith, Aug. 10—Terry T. Chatham, grocer, Aug. 31 —Thomas J. G. Yarmouth, Norfolk, linen-draper, Aug. 19 — Thorpe J. Vine street, Chandos street, victualler, Aug. 31—Tilley J. Copthall court, insurance-broker, Aug. 17 —Tucker J. Tiverton, Devon, watchmaker, Aug. 29—Tucker M. Tiverton, Devon, milliner, Aug. 29—Turner J. Rochford, Essex, carrier, Aug. 27—Turner P. Market Raisin, Lincoln, grocer, Aug. 24—Unsworth J. Manchester, jeweller, Aug. 24—Wales C. H. Vigo lane, printer, Aug. 20—Wall S. Salisbury, linen-draper, Aug. 24—Waller T. Lambeth, tallow-chandler, Aug. 31—Walsh F. C. Strand, chemist and druggist, Aug. 31—Walsh R. King's road, Chelsea, India-rubber-manufacturer, Aug. 9—Watson M. C. Charlotte street, Bloomsbury, laceman, Aug. 10 — Wells J. Cartwright street, Rosemary lane, victualler, Aug. 28—Westmacott R. sen Mount street, stone-mason, Aug. 13—White E. B. Chamber's street, Goodman's fields, carpenter, Aug. 17 — Wilkinson J. New Bond street, banker, Aug 10—Williams T. Lothbury, flannel-manufacturer, Aug. 31—Williams L. Nicholas lane, Lombard street, Aug. 17—Willmott S. D. Dunster, Somerset, merchant, Aug. 23—Wilson W. Fenchurch street, merchant, Aug. 13—Windle E. W. Rotherhithe, ironmonger, Sept. 3—Winter J. and J. Acre Lane, Brixton causeway, Surry, builders, Aug. 27—Witnall W. Milton, Kent, miller, Aug. 17—Woodhouse W. Noble street, Falcon square, victualler, Aug. 13—York H. Carey lane, Foster lane, Cheapside, silk-dealer, Aug. 10.

LONDON MARKETS.

Return of Wheat from July 29 to August 3.

Total, 9,887 quarters.—Average, 88s. 5d. per quarter, or 0s. 6¼d. per quarter higher than last return.

Return of Flour from August 3 to 9.

Total, 28,664 sacks.—Average, 83s. 4¾d. per sack.

Average of England and Wales, August 10.

	s	d		s	d		s	d
Wheat	89	3	Barley	38	11	Beans	45	2
Rye -	47	9	Oats -	28	9	Pease	47	4

CORN, SEEDS, &c.

	s.	s.	s.		s.	s.	s.
Wheat, white, per quarter	72	88	108	Tares, per bushel -	9	11	12
—— red - -	68	80	102	Turnip - -	23	25	26
—— foreign	68	80	100	Mustard, brown -	14	15	16
Rye - - -	36	40	42	—— white	10	12	13
Barley, English	30	36	40	Canary, per qr.	60	63	65
Malt - - -	55	65	72	Hempseed -	30	34	38
Oats, Feed -	18	20	22	Linseed - -	60	68	75
—— Friezland	—	—	—	Clover, red, per cwt.	60	90	100
—— Poland	19	24	31	—— white	64	90	110
—— Potatoe	27	29	33	—— foreign, red	65	90	108
Beans, Pigeon	46	48	50	—— white	70	90	105
—— Horse -	—	—	—	Trefoil - -	15	25	35
Pease, Boiling	44	50	58	Carraway -	48	50	52
—— Grey -	38	42	46	Coriander -	50	54	58
Flour, per sack	85	90	—				
—— Seconds	75	85	—				
—— Scotch	70	75	—				

American Flour —s a —s (nominal) per barrel of 196lbs.
Rapeseed, per last - - - - - £— a 40, a £43
Linseed Oil Cakes, per thousand £13 to 14. 0s.

SUGAR, &c. per Cwt.

	s		s
Muscovade, fine	74	a	80
—— good	62	a	70
—— ordinary	56	a	61
East India, white	72	a	82
—— yellow	56	a	71
—— brown	56	a	71

Molasses 36s. 0d. a 36s. 6d.

REFINED SUGAR.

	s		s
Double Loaves	120	a	130
Hambro' ditto	97	a	110
Powder ditto	97	a	110
Single ditto	92	a	100
Canary Lumps	88	a	96
Large ditto	84	a	87
Bastards, whole	64	a	70
—— faces	68	a	78
—— middles	64	a	67
—— tips -	60	a	62

GINGER.

	s		s
Jamaica, white	82	a	200
Barbadoes, ditto	75	a	80
—— black	70	a	75

RICE, *Bonded.*

	s		s
Carolina -	24	a	26
Brazil - -	26	a	28

COFFEE, *Bonded.*

	s	d		s	d
Dominica, Surinam, &c.					
Fine -	75	0	a	85	0
Good	70	0	a	74	0
Ordinary	65	0	a	69	0
Triage	30	0	a	50	0
Jamaica.					
Fine -	75	0	a	85	0
Good	60	0	a	74	0
Ordinary	40	0	a	59	0
Triage	20	0	a	39	0
Mocha	300	0	a	600	0
Bourbon	90	0	a	120	0
St. Domingo	60	0	a	70	0
Java -	90	0	a	100	0

COCOA, *Bonded.*

	s	d		s	d
Trinidad and Carraccas	90	0	a	100	0
Plantation	65	0	a	80	0

Spices and Pepper, per lb.

	s	d		s	d
Nutmegs	18	0	a	24	0
Cloves	10	0	a	10	6
Cinnamon	10	6	a	11	6
Mace	36	0	a	42	0
Pepp. white	5	3	a	—	0
—— black	2	5	a	2	6
Pimento	2	0	a	—	0

Average price of Raw Sugar, exclusive of duty, 36s. 6¾d.

The demand for raw sugars has materially fallen off this month, and middling qualities may be bought as well as they could before the late advances; fine scarcely supports full prices, as do also the brownest. The refined market is dull, but not lower, as the quantity on shew is not large.

HOPS in the Borough.

Bags	£	s		£	s	Pockets	£	s		£	s
Kent - -	5	10	a	6	0	Kent - -	5	18	a	6	10
Sussex - -	5	0	a	5	15	Sussex - -	5	10	a	6	0
Essex - -	0	0	a	0	0	Farnham -	8	0	a	10	0

CORN, &c. per Quarter.

April		Wheat. s		s	Barley. s		s	Oats. s		s	Beans. s		s	Pease. s		s
Maidstone	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Lincoln	9	84	a	93	—	a	—	22	a	28	40	a	43	—	a	—
Canterbury	10	70	a	105	32	a	36	24	a	32	36	a	45	46	a	49
Lewes	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Chesterfield	10	70	a	96	35	a	40	26	a	38	—	a	—	54	a	—
Ashborne	10	84	a	94	—	a	—	24	a	32	48	a	52	—	a	—
Lynn	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Gainsboro'	13	80	a	90	30	a	33	20	a	23	48	a	50	—	a	—
Louth	14	80	a	95	20	a	30	18	a	24	40	a	48	—	a	—
Sandwich	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Newark	14	90	a	90	40	a	—	26	a	30	46	a	50	—	a	—
Uppingham	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Newbury	15	80	a	112	37	a	38	26	a	32	46	a	53	46	a	50
Devizes	15	80	a	109	37	a	42	26	a	30	46	a	52	—	a	—
Reading	17	90	a	116	36	a	—	29	a	—	44	a	50	52	a	54
Swansea	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Henley	15	88	a	111	34	a	36	28	a	30	44	a	50	49	a	50
Maidenhead	14	100	a	110	34	a	37	30	a	38	49	a	56	—	a	—
Salisbury	13	92	a	102	32	a	40	26	a	32	48	a	56	—	a	—
Penrith	13	81	a	—	31	a	—	29	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Hull	13	65	a	95	26	a	35	18	a	27	38	a	44	—	a	—
Basingstoke	14	106	a	114	—	a	—	27	a	31	46	a	50	—	a	—
Wakefield	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Andover	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Warminster	17	100	a	110	41	a	45	32	a	35	52	a	58	—	a	—

SPIRITS, per Gallon (exclusive of duty).

	s	d		s	d		s	d		s	d
Brandy, Cog.	8	9	a	9	6	Mol. Spirits, British	13	10	a	14	0
—— Spanish	5	0	a	5	2	—— Irish -	0	0	a	0	0
Hollands Gin	8	0	a	8	6	—— Scotch	0	0	a	0	0
Rum, Jamaica	4	6	a	6	9	Spirits of Wine	24	0	a	0	9
—— Lew. Isl.	3	8	a	4	6						

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JULY, 1811.

Conducted, at Manchester, by THOMAS HANSON, *Esq.*

1811. JULY	*Wind.*	*Pressure.* *Max.*	*Min.*	*Mean.*	*Temperature.* *Max.*	*Min.*	*Mean.*	*Weather.*	*Evap*	*Rain.*
1	S E 1	29,73	29,65	29,690	74,0°	56,0°	65,00°	brilliant	—	
2	N 1	29,88	29,73	29,805	70,0	60,0	65,00	cloudy	—	
3	N E 1	30,10	29,88	29,900	64,0	55,0	59,50	cloudy	—	
4	S W 1	30,10	30,05	29,075	61,0	44,0	52,50	gloomy	.660	
5	S W 1	30,05	30,00	30,025	64,0	48,0	56,00	gloomy	—	
○ 6	S W 1	30,00	29,85	29,925	62,0	49,0	55.50	gloomy	—	
7	Calmo	29,85	29,80	29,825	66,0	55,0	60,50	fine	—	
8	N 1	29,80	29,75	29.775	71,0	48,0	59,50	brilliant	.840	
9	N 1	29,90	29,75	29,825	73,0	51,0	62,00	fine	—	
10	S 2	30,00	29,90	29,950	71,0	53,0	62,00	brilliant	—	
11	S W 1	30,00	29,90	29,950	71,0	55,0	63,00	fine	—	
☽ 12	W 2	30,00	29,82	29,910	73,0	58,0	65,50	gloomy	.720	
13	S 1	29,82	29,68	29,750	67,0	60,0	63,50	gloomy	—	—
14	S W 2	29,68	29,35	29,515	64,0	57,0	60,50	rainy	—	—
15	S 2	29,60	29,50	29,550	71,0	53,0	62,00	cloudy	.255	1,155
16	S E 2	29,59	29,57	29,580	67,0	55,0	61,00	rainy	—	
17	S 1	29,62	29,59	29,605	67,0	51,0	59,00	cloudy	—	
18	S 1	29,62	29,40	29,510	70,0	55,0	62,50	cloudy	.355	.570
19	S 1	29,70	29,35	29,525	68,0	52,0	60,00	cloudy	—	
● 20	S 1	29,90	29,70	29,800	70,0	50,0	60,00	cloudy	—	
21	S 1	29,90	29,75	29,825	62,0	55,0	58,50	rainy	—	
22	S W 4	29,87	29,75	29,810	63,0	52,0	57,50	fine	270	.950
23	S W 2	29,95	29,87	29,910	64,0	51,0	57,50	cloudy	—	
24	S W 1	30,05	29,95	30,000	70,0	49,0	59,50	brilliant	—	
25	S W 2	30.10	30,05	30,075	70,0	55,0	62,50	cloudy	.380	
26	W 2	30,15	30,10	30,125	66,0	55,0	60,50	fine	—	
27	S W 1	30, 5	29,95	30.050	70,0	52,0	61,00	brilliant	—	
☾ 28	S 1	29,93	29,75	29,890	68,0	54,0	61,00	fine	—	—
29	S 1	30,00	29,72	29,860	71,5	56,0	63,75	fine	—	
30	S 1	30,15	30,00	30,075	67,0	54,0	60,50	fine	—	
31	S 1	30,15	29,92	30,035	69,0	53,0	61,00	fine	.955	.030
			Mean	29,814		*Mean*	60.57	*Inches*	4,435	2 705

RESULTS.

Mean barometrical pressure, 29.814—maximum, 30.15, wind W. 2—minimum, 29.35, wind S 1.
—Range, .80 inch.

The greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, is .40 of an inch, which was on the 14th.

Mean temperature, 60°57—maximum, 74° wind S. E. 1—Minimum 44 wind S.W. 1—Range 30.

The greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, is 23°, which was on the 31st.

Spaces described by the barometer, 5.05 inches—Number of changes, 15

Rain, &c. this month, 2.705 inches—number of wet days, 5—Total rain this year, 19,625 in.

WIND.

N	N E	E	S E	S	S W	W	N W	Variable.	Calm.
3	1	0	2	12	10	2	0	0	1

Number of observations 31—Brisk winds 0—Boisterous ones 1.

This month commenced with a high temperature and brilliant atmosphere: of course evaporation would be carried on rapidly; the average daily quantity was nearly two tenths of an inch; the barometer was high, and nearly stationary: but these indications were of short duration; for, on the 15th, being St. Swithin's day, the usual characteristics of gloomy and rainy weather took place.—To the 24th, scarcely a day passed without showers either more or less—nearly the whole of the rain fell during this part of the month. The pressure and evaporation were lessened, but the former shewed approaching fine weather on the 21st, as it then began to rise gradually, and without interruption; the temperature rose too, and similar weather to the former closed the latter part of the period.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for July, 1811.

Conducted by Mr. J. Gibson, Laboratory, Stratford, Essex.

1811. JULY	Wind.	Pressure. Max.	Pressure. Min.	Pressure. Mean.	Temperature. Max.	Temperature. Min.	Temperature. Mean.	Weather.	Evap.	Rain.
1	N E	29,50	29,49	29,495	66°	61°	63,5°	cloudy	—	
2	Var.	29,54	29,50	29,520	76	58	67,0	cloudy	—	.18
3	N E	29,64	29,54	29,590	59	48	53,5	cloudy	.16	—
4	N W	29,67	29,64	29,655	58	43	50,5	cloudy	—	
5	S W	—	—	—	67	47	57,0	fair	—	
○ 6	N	29,99	29,91	29,950	71	54	62,5	fine	—	—
7	N	29,91	29,88	29,895	67	54	60,5	cloudy	.36	.07
8	N	29,95	29,88	29,915	73	52	62,5	fine	—	
9	S E	30,00	29,95	29,975	75	57	66,0	cloudy	—	
10	Var.	30,05	30,00	30,025	80	52	66,0	fine	—	
11	N W	30,04	30,03	30,035	78	58	68,0	fine	.69	
☽ 12	N W	30,03	29,91	29,970	78	62	70,0	fine	—	
13	W	29,91	29,79	29,850	74	62	68,0	cloudy	.24	.42
14	S W	29,83	29,76	29,795	71	58	64,5	cloudy	—	—
15	S	29,83	29,80	29,815	76	62	69,0	cloudy	—	—
16	S W	29,85	29,83	29,840	74	57	65,5	cloudy	.43	—
17	S	29,85	29,75	29,800	77	57	67,0	fine	—	.12
18	S W	—	—	—	82	61	71,5	fine	—	.57
19	S E	29,94	29,75	29,845	78	54	66,0	fine	—	—
● 20	W	29,94	29,90	29,920	63	53	58,0	cloudy	.47	.79
21	Var.	29,88	29,82	29,850	68	53	60,5	rainy	—	1,61
22	W	30,01	29,88	29,945	69	53	61,0	cloudy	—	
23	N W	30,11	30,01	30,060	69	52	60,5	fine	—	
24	N W	30,15	30,11	30,130	76	57	66,5	fine	—	
25	N W	30,14	30,12	30,130	76	59	67,5	fine	.57	
26	S W	30,12	30,09	30,105	72	55	63,5	fine	—	
27	N	30,09	29,91	30,000	81	56	68,5	fine	—	
☾ 28	S E	29,91	29,85	29,880	86	56	71,0	fine	.32	
29	N E	30,14	29,85	29,980	74	54	64,0	fine	—	
30	N	30,11	30,08	30,095	70	48	59,0	fine	—	
31	N E	30,08	—	—	67	54	60,5	cloudy	.42	
			Mean	29,895		*Mean*	63,8	*Total*	3,66 *in.*	3 76 *in.*

RESULTS. Prevailing winds, northerly.—Mean height of barometer, 29,895 inches—thermometer, 63,8°.—Total of evaporation, 3,66 inches.—Rain 3,76 inches.

Notes.—2d Day very warm, though cloudy.—17th. A very heavy thunder-storm about 4 o'clock A. M.—21st. Very rainy day.

Prices of Fire-Office, Mine, Dock, Canal, Water-Works, Brewery, and Public Institution Shares, &c. &c. for Aug. 1811.

Albion Fire and Life Ass. £53 a 54 per share
Globe Ditto . . . . £114 a 116 do.
Hope Ditto . . . 36s. a 31 do. dis.
Eagle Ditto . . . . 33s. a 29 do. do.
West India Dock Stock £151 a 152 per cent.
Commercial Ditto . . . £149 a 150 do
East Country . . £74 a 76 per share
Grand Junction Canal . . £169 do
Grand Trunk Ditto . £1090 a 1100 do.
Grand Surry Ditto . . £97 a 98 do.
Croydon Ditto . . £19 a 20 do.
Dudley Ditto . . £51 a 52 do.
Ellesmere Ditto . . £75 a 76 do.
Kennet and Avon Ditto £27 10s. a 29 do.
Rochdale Ditto . . £52 a 53 do.
Thames and Medway Ditto £34 a 36 do.
Wilts and Berks Canal . . £20 a 21 p. sh.
Coventry Ditto . . £780 a 790 do.
Basingstoke Ditto . . £75 a 76 do.
West Middlesex Water-Works £90 a 95 do.
Grand Junction Ditto £3 10s. a 4 10s. do. pm.
Golden Lane Brewery, £80 £31 10s do.
Ditto Ditto, £50 . . £27 10s. do.
Auction Mart . . £6 a 10 do. pm.
Beeralstone Lead and Silver Mines £9 10s. a 12 10s. do. pm.
London Institution . £60 a 60 gs. do.
Surrey Ditto . . . 15 gs. do.
Covent Garden Theatre £472 a 475 do.
Gas Light and Coke Company £4 1s. a £4 15s. do. pm.

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PRICES OF STOCKS.

Date.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 pr.ct Red.	4 pr.ct. Cons.	Navy 5 pr.ct.	Long Ann.	Omnium	Impl.3 pr.ct.	Impl. Anns.	Irish 5 pr. ct	S. Sea Stock.	S. Sea Anns.	India Stock	India Bonds.	Exchqr. Bills.	St. Lotty Tickets.	Cons. for Ac Aug 28
July 22	240½	62¾ a ½	63¼	79⅛	94	16¾	1 *Dis.*	61⅞	—	—	—	—	Shut	12 *Pm.*	*Para6Pm*	—	63⅛
23	242	62½ a ¾	63¼	79¼	94⅛	16⅞	1 *Dis.*	—	—	—	68¼	—	176	12 *Pm.*	*1Dis6Pm*	—	63⅛
24	241	62½ a ⅜	63	79⅛	93⅞	16 13/16	1¼ *Dis.*	—	5 13/16	—	—	—	—	12 *Pm.*	*2Dis6Pm*	—	62⅞
25	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	241	62¼ a ½	62⅞	79¼	94	16¾	1⅜ *Dis.*	61½	—	—	—	62½	175¾	12 *Pm.*	*2Dis6Pm*	—	62¾
27	241	62⅜ a ⅝	63¼	79½	94⅛	16¾	1⅛ *Dis.*	—	5 13/16	—	—	62¾	175	12 *Pm.*	*1Dis7Pm*	—	63
29	241½	62¾ a ⅝	63¼	79½	94⅛	16 13/16	1 *Dis*	61¾	—	—	68	—	175¾	12 *Pm.*	*Par 6 Pm*	—	63⅛
30	241¾	62¾ a ½	63¼	79⅝	94¼	16¾	1 *Dis.*	61⅞	—	—	67⅝	—	175	12 *Pm.*	*1Dis6Pm*	—	63
31	—	62⅝ a ⅜	63⅛	79⅝	94¼	16 13/16	1⅛ *Dis.*	61⅞	—	—	67½	—	—	12 *Pm.*	*1Dis6Pm*	—	62⅞
Aug. 1	241	62⅛ a ½	63	79½	94⅛	16¾	1¼ *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 *Pm.*	*1Dis6Pm*	—	62¾
2	241	62½ a ⅝	63⅛	79⅝	94¼	16¾	1⅛ *Dis.*	61¾	5¼	—	68	63	—	12 *Pm.*	*1Dis5Pm*	—	62⅞
3	—	62⅜ a ½	63	79⅝	94¼	16¾	1¼ *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 *Pm.*	*1Dis5Pm*	—	62¾
5	240½	62⅜ a ½	63	79⅝	94⅜	16 13/16	1¼ *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	62¾	175½	12 *Pm.*	*1Dis5Pm*	£19 19s.	62¾
6	240½	62⅜ a ½	63	79⅝	94⅜	16 13/16	1¼ *Dis*	61⅝	—	—	—	62⅞	176	12 *Pm.*	*1Dis5Pm*	Ditto	62¾
7	—	62⅜ a ½	63	79⅝	94⅜	16 13/16	1⅜ *Dis.*	61⅝	5 13/16	—	—	62⅞	—	12 *Pm.*	*2Dis5Pm*	—	62¾
8	—	62½ a ⅝	63⅛	79¾	94⅜	16 13/16	1¼ *Dis.*	—	5 13/16	—	67½	62⅞	—	12 *Pm.*	*2Dis5Pm*	—	62¾
9	—	62½ a ⅝	63⅛	79¾	94½	16 13/16	1¼ *Dis.*	61¾	5 13/16	—	67⅞	63⅛	177	15 *Pm.*	*1Dis6Pm*	—	62¾
10	239	62½ a ⅜	63⅛	79¾	94½	16 13/16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 *Pm.*	*1Dis5Pm*	—	62¾
12	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	239	62⅝ a ⅜	63⅛	79¾	91½	—	1¼ *Dis.*	61⅜	—	—	67½	—	—	19 *Pm.*	*1Dis5Pm*	—	62¾
14	—	62½ a ⅜	63	79⅝	94⅜	16 13/16	1½ *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	62⅞	—	19 *Pm.*	*2Dis6Pm*	—	62⅝
15	237	62⅜ a ½	63	79⅝	94⅜	16 13/16	1⅜ *Dis.*	—	5 13/16	—	67⅜	—	—	17 *Pm.*	*1Dis6Pm*	—	62⅝
16	236	62⅜ a ⅝	63⅛	79¾	94⅜	16 13/16	1⅜ *Dis.*	61⅝	—	—	—	63	—	17 *Pm.*	*1Dis5Pm*	—	62¾
17	236½	62⅝ a ⅜	63	79¾	94⅜	16 13/16	1½ *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 *Pm.*	*2Dis5Pm*	—	62⅝
19	—	62½ a ⅝	63	79¾	94⅜	16 13/16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*3Dis5Pm*	—	62¾
20	236	62¼ a ⅞	63⅜	79⅞	94½	16⅞	1 *Dis.*	61⅝	—	94¼	—	—	—	15 *Pm.*	*3Dis5Pm*	—	63

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